

The INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE ART OF SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

A MAN MUST BE CAPABLE OF STEALING AT LEAST A HORSE AT ANY STAGE OF THE GAME.

BY MALCOLM MCPHERSON.

IN his green and callow days as a newspaper man the writer once asked a celebrated war correspondent of a London journal what were the essential attributes of a successful military historian. He had a peculiar drawl, more affected than natural, I should say, and as he tugged at the end of the right-hand side of his long blonde mustache, he replied that while there might be a great deal in fortuitous opportunity, he thought there was a good deal more in the capacity of being able to steal a horse at a critical moment.

The writer regarded this advice more as a joke than anything else, but experience very soon afterward happened to show him that there was a good deal in it. During the visit of the Prince of Wales to India in 1876, his royal highness was entertained magnificently by the Maharajah of Cashmere. Shrinuggur is the summer capital of that famous region—famous chiefly through the imaginative genius of Tom Moore, who never saw the country in his life, but had read a library of books about it, and therefore produced his "Lalla Rookh"—and Jummoo, proudly perched upon the side of the Pir Pinjal spur of the Himalaya mountains, is considered the winter capital, because it is situated considerably south of the vale of Cashmere, where, in his mind's eye, Tom Moore saw the dear gazelle that gladdened him with its dark, black eye before, perchance, it chose to die.

A grand ball was organized by the Maharajah. It was to be held in the palace which, like an eagle's eyrie, hangs over the Jummoo river, flowing darkly and swiftly fifteen hundred feet below. The night fixed for the event happened to be rainy and tempestuous, and the prince's camp was at least five miles from the place of rendezvous. Therefore, while some of the suite might prefer to be carried in palkees and take the risk of being drowned in some of the numerous freshets which flow into the Jhelum, the swiftest of the four great rivers of

the Punjaub, the majority covered themselves with oil-cloth and rode on horseback. It is unnecessary to describe the ball, with its array of beautiful, fair European women as active participants, and hundreds of languishing but voluptuous, gold-laden Cashmere odalisques as spectators, nor would it be essentially parallel to the subject objectively in hand to attempt any description of the costly and interesting display of presents which the Maharajah had laid out in one of the most picturesque niches of his hyperborean abode among the solemn mountains of the eternities.

Yes, there was one prospective present which is worth mentioning for the benefit of the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER. I am not aware that it has been much dwelt upon hitherto by any of the correspondents who accompanied his royal highness, the prince, on that celebrated visit to Cashmere. It was a large fabric of wool work, delineating every river, city and mountain in the country, and had been the three years' handiwork of several of the most expert artisans of the country. As a shawl it was barbaric and unique, but of almost priceless value, being constructed of the finest hair of the celebrated Cashmere goat or sheep. Somewhere beyond "the wee short 'oor ayont the twal" I was admiring this wonderful piece of tapestry—for it seemed to me that it would eventually take its place among the future Bayeux tapestry of the Orient—when my servant came into the room, salaamed, and informed me that the company were now separating for home. The rain was pouring down in torrents, and far below the mountain river could be heard hissing, roaring and humming, as it plunged onward to join the Jhelum, the Indus, the Arabian gulf and the Indian ocean. I called for my horse, and the syce scurried away into the sleet and darkness to find it. The shrill pipings and tomtoming of the native musicians in the bazaar could be heard in the distance, while opposite the Maharajah's palace there was all the hurry and scurrying of the departing guests.

"Sahib, tumarro ghora nahin-hi," exclaimed my syce as he returned after an interval of fifteen minutes. He could find my horse nowhere, and all the information

he could impart was that a gentleman with a very long mustache had been seen riding off on my old gray "tat," and swearing indignantly at the poor native who was protesting that the animal belonged to me and not to him.

As there was not a horse nor a palkee to be had for miles around, and the Maharajah's palace was considered to be sacred and unpolluted by Europeans, I had no alternative but to hoof it back to the prince's camp. It was a terrible experience. With tempestuous rain overhead and groping my way through difficult torrents, I at last reached my tent about daylight with as sorry looking a dress suit as ever a tailor gazed upon.

By the description given to me, I knew who had stolen my horse. He was the famous correspondent of a London newspaper.

"My dear boy," he said, when I tackled him upon the subject at mess, "didn't I give you advice about the best way to become a successful war correspondent. If I am not mistaken it was to steal a horse at the *crux momentum*, or the crucial moment, if I may so express it in better English than Latin. Well, somebody had stolen my horse, and so I appropriated yours. It may look shabby, but I was in hopes that you would be able to steal some other fellow's. Here's luck."

That same correspondent afterward won additional fame in South Africa by his ability to steal a horse at the critical moment. "All's fair in love and war" seems to be the motto of the successful modern special war correspondent.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTER AND THE MACHINE.

BY THE WALKING DELEGATE.

IT is a sorry commentary on the social state of man that a true and correct line of reasoning, as well as the light of experience, should bring him to the absolute conclusion that a machine, calculated and designed to make a certain kind of work easier and quicker to perform, is, in however so small a degree, detrimental to the interests of him or her who erstwhile performed this work with the hand. The setter of type, whose position as a craftsman was thought but a few years ago to be impregnable for all time to come, as it had been since the days of Gutenberg and Faust, finds himself confronted with a machine which today threatens and menaces the source of his daily bread—a machine, good people, to invent which, Horace Greeley has said, would be to invent a human being!

Now and then one yet finds a poor fellow who hopes against fate, and tries as best he can to convince his unbelieving self that the machine will be a source of great good—a regular godsend, in its way. Why, the cost of composition will become so cheap that there will be an immense amount more of printing done; will have a printing office on every corner of a block; every lawyer will have a little printing office attachment to print his briefs in; newspapers will double in size; books will be printed ten to one, and so on, and so on.

Others, again, who underrate and undervalue the human intellect, place a stray chip of hope on the failure of the machine, and as sure as fate they bet to lose.

It takes no giant mind to grasp the folly of the one and the hopelessness of the other of these two theories: (1) That the machine will be beneficial, and (2) that it will be a failure.

The first of these two theories is set forth in the tiresome and silly twaddle of a member of the New York union. He says: "Of course, some members of the union are a little skeptical as to the benefit these machines will be to the followers of the craft, but the whole history of labor-saving machinery teaches us that nothing has yet been invented that will lessen the need of good workmen." He is the first one that has yet been heard from that is not skeptical at all; and I have heard of but a very few beside him whose skepticism was not of the most pronounced type. The "whole history of labor-saving machinery" is something he knows nothing of, or perhaps he would not father a statement so untrue and false. If there was on record a solitary case, perhaps it wouldn't have been very troublesome for him to cite it. On the other hand, I can point him to the harvest field, the planing mill, the woolen mill, the shoe factory, the twine factory, the shirt and overall sweat-box, or whatever other place his fancy may dictate where machinery is chiefly employed, and show him that the machines are operated, not by the heads of families, at shorter hours and greater pay, but by old women, young girls and boys in their teens, at longer hours and less pay by half than when these different kinds of work were performed by the human hand. And when he says that "nothing has yet been invented that has lessened the need of good workmen," he seems to revel in a sort of ghoulish glee that something has been invented to help along Darwin's law of the survival of the fittest. There are those among my fellowmen who are, for physical or mental reasons, incapacitated for being at the "head of the class," and, of course, these fellows have no business on earth, and we must needs have a typesetting machine to rob them of their already scanty proportion to eat and drink, that they may the sooner go to the realm of the dear departed, where, as angels, they need no clothes, and, as simply souls, they have no use for food. Again, he says: "When typesetting machines have been introduced into every office in the country, it will lessen the cost of composition to such an extent that papers which now contain eight pages will have twelve, and four-page papers will be increased to eight." You bet—in your eye. The late Congressman Burns, of Missouri (if my memory does not mislead me, it was he), predicted in his paper some time before his death that the era of twenty-page dailies would in the near future come to a close, citing therefor the best of reasons. The four-page penny paper is growing in popularity too fast to assure a long lease of life to the unwieldy daily of two dozen pages. But, even count the dead congressman's prediction as a false one, and figure for yourselves. It

is safe to say every machine, if it is of any value at all, will throw out of employment one printer; that is certainly moderate. Then, to provide employment for every man thrown out, it is necessary to have again as many newspapers, again as many magazines and periodicals, again as many books, and again as much of everything else set in straight type. Suppose such a colossal increase in the production of printed matter, with no decrease in the wages of the operator below those of the printer, and adding to the expenses of the proprietor the cost or rent of the machine, and then tell us who derives any benefit from the machine! Every particle of pecuniary benefit that this machine is to produce is for the employer, and must come out of *our* respective pockets, or there would be no object in putting the machine in operation. But the supposition is preposterous. Even an increase in the size of the present newspaper from eight to twelve pages is an unreasonable probability, and, besides, it would prove of no benefit whatever, for the simple reason that these immense editions would so encroach upon the territories of the weeklies devoted to special objects as to make engagement in the publication of them exceedingly unprofitable, and rapidly drive them out of existence. As a single instance, the *Chicago Times* devotes every Sunday a whole page to union labor affairs, and thereby does what it can to ruin the business of the labor papers, and throw out of employment the men and women unfortunate enough to have to make a living on them. And the plates! What will they cost? One column of brier plate matter costs now about twenty cents. The machine would reduce the price of them to ten cents. A page of seven columns full of plates at a total outlay of seventy cents. Now, then, these plates may certainly be classed among the great inventions in the printing trade, but who ever had the folly to attempt to argue that the plates were beneficial to the craft? But, according to this fellow from New York, and his "history of labor-saving machinery," the printer's time of plenty and joy and bliss is near at hand. Fudge!

The second theory (and a desperate theory it is), that the machine will, after all, prove a failure, has for it no good reason. It seems never to have been discovered, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that copy can be prepared correctly before the printer takes hold of it, as well as after the printer is through with it. The proofreading on machine matter will be largely done in the copy. Paragraphs may be made to occur more frequently, and callow reporters who cause the resetting of a whole paragraph on a "ring" will become more scarce when the cost of resetting comes out of their wages. So all the silly talk about failure will cease.

And, in the contemplation of these facts, is it not a sorry commentary on the social state which makes absolutely detrimental that which was designed to be of great good?

But it is not the purpose of my writing to oppose in any way the advent of the typesetting machine. I am

not agitating a disposal of the inventor and his machine in the river, or the organization of a walk-out in every office where the machine is put into operation. Typesetting by machine, it is now beyond all doubt, is one of the inevitable things. It will be as much a milestone in the progress of the world as was the invention of printing itself. It is but a faint indication of the goal to which the human race aspires. But it *is* my purpose to do what little I can that you and I shall have our fair proportion of whatever benefit this machine affords. I desire that my fellow craftsmen shall awake to the necessity of being up and doing. It will not do for us to drown the ominous click of the machine with the snore of apathy.

The machine shall not rob me and mine of food and clothing; it shall not steal from me honorable employment; it shall not drive wives to the sewing needle; it shall not shove boys into the penitentiary; it shall not force budding womanhood upon the street to gain a livelihood in shame; it shall not be a machine to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; it shall not throw into idleness and want my fellowman, because idleness and want is the mother of bad citizens, and a most prolific mother she is, indeed. I wish this machine to be regarded in the nature of a "fat take," and what I am after particularly is a square deal all around. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

The printer's trade is not one conducive to good health, and if, with a machine, it is possible to accomplish again as much work as with the hand, we may derive our benefit from its use in the shape of shorter hours and consequent better health, without throwing men into forced idleness by the dozen and score. Making a fair allowance for the increase in the production of printed matter, perhaps two hours knocked off the present work day of ten hours would even the thing up.

In opposition to us, however, are the proprietors in whose workshops we are employed. At a recent convention of a number of these proprietors, it was

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Typothetæ of America there is nothing in the state of the printing trade of the country at this time which renders it wise to take any action in regard to the reduction of the hours of labor.

Here we have it. When the typothetæ declares that in its opinion there is nothing which urges the necessity for a shorter work day, then it virtually declares that it proposes to "wolf" all the "fat." Of course, I understand that when this resolution was adopted not a word was thought or said about the machine, but understand me this: Were every proprietor of a printing office to put in a machine tomorrow, thereby throwing out of employment half of all the printers in the country, do not doubt that he would hesitate one moment to go to the convention in Cincinnati next October and help to resolve to the same effect.

It may, to be just and fair with the gentlemen who compose the typothetæ, be true that there is nothing in the state of the printing trade to warrant a change of

from ten to eight hours, and, they might have added, "there never will be"; but there is something in the state of the social condition of he who works, and there is a meaning to the word "justice," which absolutely demand it.

In view of the dire necessity for a shorter work day in the very near future, I feel half inclined to be angry with our International for disposing of the machine question with a force resolution which in effect says, "This machine is a bad thing; but it's bound to come; so stand back, boys, and don't make any fuss about what just can't be helped."

In closing I wish to present three methods which will give us relief from whatever injury the machine may inflict, and these are:

1. Raise a fund of as many millions as required and buy the invention up.
2. Kidnap the inventor and swipe the machine and drop both to the bottom of the deep blue sea.
3. Decrease the hours of labor in proportion to the time saved by the machine.

My preference inclines to the last method by a big majority as the most practicable one of taking the bull by the horns.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AN APPRENTICE.

BY A. H. M.

"What! wouldst thou have a serpent sting thee twice."—*Shakespeare.*

WHEN Torrance came to us as a messenger boy we were in doubt as to whether he would do as much as his mamma said he could. He was not a prepossessing boy. Though that was not his fault. It was the way he was made. Likewise we thought he might be like the proverbial singed cat, better than he looked. He reminded me of a boy I knew once—but that is another story. We set him to work sorting leads and picking "pi"—being an employment that does not call for much mental effort and allows of interruption at frequent intervals. He was a model boy for at least a week, then the novelty of his position began to wear off and he cast about him for variety. As an errand boy he was a phenomenon, returning breathless with his exertion in a space of time that seemed impossible for him to have accomplished the distance in. This pleased us. But, as I have said, this lasted only a short time. He became acquainted with others of his calling and they showed him the errors of his ways. He grew weak about the knees and ankles and took to falling up the stairs, and used a longer time to return when sent out. The compositors frequently complained of ink being smeared on the handle of the roller and the lever of the press, and numerous other deviltries. This was annoying but the culprit could not be discovered. We taxed Torrance with experimenting in this way and he denied the imputation tearfully. The foreman said he was a "corker." I did not know what this meant, but he was doubtless correct, as he said he knew what boys were, and I bowed to his superior experience. The more I

think of boys the less I know. I may seem unjust by this remark, and perhaps the fault lies with me. But to my tale. Torrance (I have forgotten his first name, if I ever knew it)—Torrance sought so eagerly for variety that when he was sent out with a rush proof the compositors would lay bets with each other as to the time he would be back and the pessimists generally won. Things went on from bad to worse until the culmination was the discharge of Torrance. Then his mamma came to see us and begged us to give her boy another chance. As we had hired a substitute for him we were in a dilemma; but upon the solemn asseverations of Torrance that he was more sinned against than sinning and that judgment had been rendered hastily, we weakly allowed him to return as an apprentice. This was rewarding persistence. He was greeted with astonishment by the compositors, and smiled meaningly at their comments. His discipline seemed salutary, however, or else he felt the weight of his advancement—which was won by a fluke—and disliking to stultify ourselves we took pains to make him a success, though somewhat handicapped in this by an eccentricity in his orthography. We argued, however, that he would master this difficulty in a few months, and we were pleased to find ourselves correct, but it cost us money. We thought we could make this up by keeping him at typesetting a little longer than usual, whereupon he complained and wanted more "show" than we were giving him. Well, we give him more and wasted time instructing him, and he demolished material and improved his ideas. He was really valuable to us about the time that Curlicue & Twister opened their job office, and as our line of work ran to the plainer grades he made application to them secretly, as we learned afterward, for a position, and surprised us by a notice that he intended to leave. Our protests were of no avail. We could not give him the practice he thirsted for and he had the argument on his side. He only wished to improve himself. And he left. I feel that we wasted time getting him into shape for another firm to use. I tell this story as one instance—and there may be others. Perhaps someone can give another side of the question.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ADVERTISING AS AN INVESTMENT.

BY GEORGE H. SAULTS.

AS an observer of the progress made in the printing and publishing business, the appearance of the advertising columns of the metropolitan papers throughout the country convince me that, in at least one particular, there is room for vast improvement. While the news-gathering, editorial and literary features have been greatly improved within late years, little or no attention has been given to the most remunerative department—the advertising columns. Generally speaking, the same clumsy idea prevails now that existed when newspaper advertising began, and, with few exceptions, the arrangement and character of that department of the daily newspaper has changed but little. Much has been written under the head of "What I Know

About Advertising," but the matter has most always referred to mediums, quantity and system. Little or nothing has been advanced advocating an improvement in appearance, design, character and contents, and, as a consequence, the question of advertising as an investment for a business man, as practiced today, is but little nearer solution than years ago. That advertising is not figured by every merchant as a necessary expenditure of his business is the fault of publishers more than anything else. The clumsy display and unattractive arrangement of the modern advertising page justify any business man in remaining "out of it," and keeps advertising from being the success it could and should be made. The fact that business men indulge in advertising in its present hideousness should at least settle the question of whether advertising could be made to pay or not, and is good argument that it does even now pay to a certain extent.

Before me I have daily papers representing the cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Cincinnati, St. Paul and a few minor localities. With the exception of certain papers in Chicago and Philadelphia, the advertisements in these papers, judged from a practical and business standpoint, present a sorry mess. It is not necessary for THE INLAND PRINTER to go to the country, or to the recognized amateur, to procure samples of absurd display and heroic attempts at effect. The daily papers of our big cities will furnish all the examples needed for the "As It Was and As It Should Be" department. The idea of an advertisement having any individuality or character seems never to have dawned upon the average "ad" man. An agricultural implement advertisement and an art dealer's announcement receive the same treatment at his hands. No distinction is made in the kind of type used or the manner of construction. What an absurdity, and what an injury to the value of advertising! There is just as good reason for not setting all "ads" after a stereotyped fashion as there is for not dressing everybody alike. We are all more or less acquainted with the job printer "artist" who will use borders and ornaments without provocation and in all kinds of work. He has no respect for propriety. He is a "fancy" job printer, and he has to do it to "hold his job." When we are forced to gaze upon the result of his labor, our anguish goes out in a groan; but how much worse is his style than that found in the average daily newspaper of today? To my mind, there isn't difference enough to make a credit mark. The creators are both in a rut—and perhaps should both be on a farm.

There are four noticeable reasons for the condition of the advertising columns of the daily press—injudicious advertisers, lack of proper material, incompetent workmen, and lack of business sagacity on the part of the managers and proprietors.

If some one would undertake publishing a book entitled "What I Don't Know About Advertising," and solicit contributions from the average newspaper

advertiser, and each one did himself justice, the publisher would have manuscript enough to print the biggest book extant. It is simply incomprehensible why business men display such poor judgment and lack of common sense in connection with newspaper advertising. By what process of reasoning a person concludes that an advertisement poorly displayed, devoid of character or attractiveness, and packed away among a conglomeration of stud-horse type, is of any value to him, is beyond the grasp of human intellect. And yet, how often do you see this condition? Why, just as often, of course, as you pick up a daily newspaper. True, every advertiser cannot have "top of column, next pure reading matter," but he has the privilege of creating a design and establishing a character to his advertisement, without which, no matter how well written, it is of little or no value. The type and general appearance of the advertisement should be in harmony with the "leader" advertised. When the matter is of a general nature, which should be avoided as much as possible by every advertiser, a positive design and purpose of display should be decided upon and carried out. A featureless advertisement is a worthless advertisement.

The equipment and general arrangement of an "ad" department should be most complete in every particular. Not only because better effects can be obtained, but also of economy. Any one who has witnessed the loss of time caused by a poorly equipped "ad" department can testify to the wisdom of being liberal in supply, perfect in arrangement, and complete in detail. It is false economy not to meet every demand made for material. The time saved will pay for it, to say nothing of the satisfaction given to the advertiser.

As it is the publisher who has space for sale, it is his desire to find purchasers. It is in this respect that the success or failure of his paper and the methods of the business manager hinge, and it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that every effort would be put forth to make the columns of the paper as attractive to the would-be advertiser as possible. Of course the circulation figures will be dilated upon, and argument used to show that the paper circulates largely among the class who buy just what the dealer has for sale. But will any guarantee be offered or mention made, of the appearance of the advertisement when in type? None whatever, except, perhaps, big type will be promised for a certain line. As to whether the remainder of the advertisement appears in a jumbled, unattractive, unreadable mess no thought or care is given by the average solicitor or business manager. Herein lies a great drawback to the success of advertising, and the sooner this fact is recognized the better it will be for all concerned. The competent advertising manager is one who is capable of suggesting design, improving construction and obtaining effect. It is his duty, so far as his efforts can attain that end, to see that every advertisement has some one feature to attract the reader's attention, let that feature be the manner of construction, face of type, style of matter

or location. To bring about an improved condition in the advertising department of the daily paper too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of advertising compositors. Without men of good practical execution, taste, judgment and originality, the best efforts of the advertiser and advertising manager would go for naught. The quantity, not quality, man should find no quarter in the "ad" department. Neither should the man who has no recommendation other than being a pet of some one in authority, an old-timer in the office nor the many other little things that are today so generally recognized by foremen who themselves cannot see that it makes any difference how an advertisement is set, so long as the space is filled. Let us look forward to the day when the advertiser recognizes character and good display, and the advertising manager and foreman insist upon a perfect execution of design, neat, effective display and a harmonious and pleasing whole. With this condition comes an added value to advertising of at least fifty per cent.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

RANDOM THOUGHTS ON TRADE AND ADVERTISING.

BY E. P. HARRIS.

THE manufacturer once made everything in one shop, and sold to everybody near him. Now he only makes one or a few things, and must supply more customers, who are widely scattered. The consumer, who once looked to the comparatively local jack-at-all-trades producer to supply all his wants, must now use the products of numerous and remote manufacturers. Thus there is an ever-widening distance between the producer and the consumer.

* *

But the producer and consumer should know each other. That is, the consumer should know where to buy of the manufacturer, or be near enough to him to insure the lowest practicable price, and the manufacturer should be able to sell to the consumer, or be near enough to him to secure the highest practicable price. The railroad only allows producer and consumer to drift farther and farther from an acquaintance with each other. Only the printer's ink can bridge the distance, and bring the producer and consumer into relations of intimacy. The locomotive and printing press must go hand in hand.

* *

It frequently happens that the middleman can distribute more advantageously than the producer. If so, he practically brings the producer and consumer nearer together than they would be if the producer did his own distributing. Whether the producer or middleman does the distributing depends upon which can do it cheapest, and this upon various considerations, one of the most important being, who can use printer's ink to the best advantage.

* *

Printer's ink often enables the producer to dispense with the middleman, and it also, perhaps as often,

enables the middleman to make himself indispensable to both producer and consumer.

* *

When the route from the producer to consumer is via middlemen, whose only service is to know the producer and consumer, who are strangers to each other, printer's ink has failed to do its duty, and in consequence the consumer pays too much, or the producer gets too little, or both.

* *

While half the revenue of the periodical press of this country comes from advertisers, the art of transportation is far more advanced than the art of advertising.

* *

Business success depends more and more upon an intelligent use of advertising as the classification of manufacturers widens the distance between producer and consumer.

* *

Three aggressive agencies for selling—the periodical advertisement, the circular and catalogue, and the traveling salesman—are on the increase. Who can tell which is getting the best of it?

* *

Each has its function. The periodical advertisement places a brief announcement before a large number at a moderate outlay. It does the pioneer work of sifting out of the multitude those on whom it will pay to bring to bear the more complete story told through the circular or catalogue. The work of the salesman is the last step in the process of selling.

* *

As uniform standards of quality are adopted and descriptive terms better defined, prices adhered to, discriminations between buyers discontinued and credits more accurately and promptly reported, the cost of distributing will be greatly reduced by the increased use of printer's ink.

* *

Many salesmen flatter themselves that selling consists more in flattery and gush than in imparting desired information to the prospective buyer. It is a mistake. Between the smartly impudent ticket clerk who practically says you are a fool if you do not know, and the nauseating, palavering dry goods clerk or sewing machine agent who never tires of gushing out what you know already or what he does not know himself, there is the well-informed, gentlemanly salesman who frankly gives the pertinent and sought for information which results in sales. As you clear away the rubbish and come to the real work of salesmanship, you also reveal the mission of the silent salesman, printer's ink.

* *

The business of printer's ink is to make known those facts and particulars that are of general interest and application, while that of the salesman is to make adjustments and arrange details to suit individual cases.

WHICH FOR THE INLAND PRINTER.

A PHILIPPICA.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION FOR THE WELFARE OF BOTH EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ—PICTURES FROM LIFE—A SPECIMEN OF ORDER AND DISCIPLINE—THE "HUMAN SMOKESTACK"—THE "PRESS SLOB"—THE "BULLY"—FRIENDLY ADVICE.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

I HAPPENED to call at the large printing house of Messrs. De Vinne & Co., corner of Lafayette place and Fourth street, New York City, a short time ago, and although I have often heard of the neatness and discipline governing this establishment from ground (or, better, underground) to the top of the building, yet I was overcome by surprise in noting the cleanliness and order prevailing. I have visited a great many printing offices, small, medium and large, and my experience teaches me that it does not require a five-story building or the employment of a few hundred men to keep up order, cleanliness and discipline. I have seen material wasted, inks dried up, dirt accumulating, to make one's heart bleed, and create some sort of a sorry feeling for the poor soul of a proprietor who is thus trifled with by his "regularly paid" but irresponsible employés, who seem to be utterly devoid of every particle of moral feeling, without *any* realization of common decency in respect to time wasted and material spoiled. I have seen this state of affairs in all sizes of offices. Some people do not care a continental whether they earn their wages or not. They seem to be absolutely devoid of every atom of calculative sense, and can evidently not understand why they should do their work more promptly, as long as they work at all. They cannot see the difference between working and *working*, and seem incapable of comprehending that a job for which the proprietor's competitor charges one hour's time, and which actually only takes one hour's time to produce, should be done in *such* time. They declare, if told so, that they are doing the best they can, and are working continually on the job.

Now, let us see how this "continually" appears in reality. They take hold of the copy; they examine it; they criticise it. So far, so good. They decide to set it up. But before so doing, they must strengthen themselves for the labor in view. The boy is called away from his work, and "a pint" is ordered. During the wait for the strengthening draught, a pipe is slowly hauled out. Mind you, this class of workmen can never be seen without a pipe. They claim they can not work without smoking, and declare openly that they do not care a "snap" whether the insurance policy of the proprietor prohibits smoking on the premises or not. This enemy of every well regulated office, the "pipe," is now scraped out, the superfluous ashes are emptied on the edge of the case, so that they are equally divided between the top case, the cases in the rack and the floor. This done, the pipe is slowly stuffed, stuck between the lips, and lighted. How is it lighted? It is the rule of the office that all lamps and lights should

be lighted with the aid of sulphur matches, and that such should be sent for in case there are none in the office. Mr. Irresponsible cares as much for the rules in this special case as in all the others, and invariably uses a big chunk of paper, lights it at the stove or lamp, and with it his dirty, thieving pipe. I say thieving, because it is not much less to steal a man's time in that way than to steal his money out of his pocket. These people are paid to utilize their time in a practical manner, and in these days of close competition, it can not appear small to speak about a waste of time which, as my experience teaches me, consumes fully ten per cent, if not more, of the smoker's working hours, not considering the danger the office is continually in to burn to ashes. I do not think it is fair that these human smoking-stacks should assume the right to endanger thousands of dollars of property simply to cater to their personal whim of smoking from morning to night. No matter how careful the precautions taken, a printing office is no place to indulge in smoking.

This is one of the leeches sucking up the healthy condition of business enterprise in our line. A second and more dangerous one is the disorderly workman, vulgarly called "slob." This species is very often met with in the pressroom. He is worse than acid to the machinery, and more dangerous to the prosperity of the business than the firebug. He is frequently a quick worker, and often has the luck to pass as a good hand. But, oh Lord, only too soon the proprietor finds out at what cost he is running his presses. Inks are only half used up; the other half is scab, which is the natural consequence of leaving the cans continually open. "This is black, or insurance ink; it will not scab," is the answer you get, if you call his attention to the often repeated rule, that inks must be covered as soon as the necessary quantity has been taken from the can for immediate use. He also, as a rule, takes enough ink on the slab to last for several days. He has, apparently, not the slightest desire to save in little things, thereby studying his employer's interests—a duty which ought to be appreciated by every respectable workman. This fellow will not be able to give you a respectable red print, all of them appearing of a brownish hue, a natural consequence of the dust which has settled in the color from being exposed to the open air. He has the habit of knowing everything better than anybody else, and will tell you in a stubborn, insulting manner that *HE* is running the presses. You may be sure that you never find a wrench, a roller, a socket, or any of his tools in place. It frequently occurs that a number of wastepaper bags must be searched to find his eraser or other tools. He has no system of working; forms coming from the press are slung in some place between or behind the presses, usually unwashed, so that the ink has every chance to dry on the type and fill the outlines and spoil the hairlines. He never oils the presses at certain times of the day, as should be done, but merely squirts oil over the frame, and accidentally places some in the oil-holes, when the poor, dry-running, burning

metal is squeaking of pain and threatening to revenge itself upon the proprietor—alas! the very wrong victim for revenge—by simply going to the d—l.

This cited specimen of a slovenly, irresponsible workman generally belongs to the class that have no appreciation of the value of time. He appears late in the morning four times during the week, but is very careful to hand in his overtime when the week is over. His department is one large field of dirt, disorder and dissatisfaction, and the greatest wonder of all is that he gets as much good work out as he does. For, although complaints about dirty work, short counts, unsatisfactory workmanship are a daily occurrence in an office employing this specimen of pressman, it still happens that some good work—an almost incredible fact—is turned out.

Another dose of bad blood in the constitution of an office is—the bully. This “terror” generally appears in the shape of foreman or something like it. He is in the habit of using vile language, of having absolutely no respect for his superiors, and has continually phrases upon his vulgar lips which disgrace both him and his calling. He has a good time in general and makes himself “feared” and despised by all under him. He forgets frequently that he is to represent the proprietor in the absence of the latter, and if he feels like it, is at the head of a frolicking time in such cases. Instead of seeing that every employé does his duty, he heads the line of idlers and is in every respect a bad example to other men and a danger to the discipline of the office. He is often heard to use the vilest language possible to the proprietor in presence of all the men, and so in an outrageous manner undermines the respect which is due to the proprietor of even the smallest office. He is the sorest spot in the whole office, the greatest danger to the welfare of the concern. He forgets that he is expected to form the bridge from the office to the workshop, between employer and employés, with a natural inclination toward the office, and by his bullying actions gives the plainest testimony that he is absolutely unfit for the position he occupies.

There is nothing more dangerous to the carrying on of business than the undermining of discipline. There may be cases in which the subordinate is apparently in the right, still he cannot judge the motives of the action of his superior, and it is, even in such case, good policy and proper behavior to follow the instructions of the firm. To oppose openly, or to act or speak improperly, is the worst thing a would-be foreman can do and ought to be invariably resented on the part of the firm. It is simply an act of revolt, of which no thinking man will make himself guilty. There are various ways to reach the end; no employer will be deaf to the just requirements of a worthy and valued employé, but every employer will take *ad notam* the bullying behavior of his subaltern, and the time will arrive when such will have to be accounted for. This is generally the time when the workman expect it the least. I could add several other “dangers” to the series mentioned above,

but these are enough for *this* philippica. It remains yet to enlighten the astonished reader about the sanity of the firms who keep such men in their employ. It is hardly credible that it can occur, still there are circumstances which induce to leniency: for example, if a workman has been with the firm for a long time. Few firms find it desirable to turn a man out on the street who has been in their employ for many years, who has entered as a youngster, has grown up with the house and is at the present time a married man, the provider for a family. It is true that the behavior of the workman deserves no better treatment, and that neither time nor age gives him any right to forget the interests of those who are providing him and his family with the means of subsistence; but still we are human and consider. I therefore recommend all such houses to give their men—such men as I have described—a chance to view themselves in the looking-glass of my philippica; and I candidly admit that to give them a chance to change their behavior, to save some one a “good job” and others disappointment and anger, were the main objects in writing this article.

To those who believe I have looked at the matter through smoky glasses, I can give the assurance that I have followed the prescription of the best of our fiction writers: to take the material direct from life. All the specimens described above are neither more nor less than photographic reproductions of people whom I have actually met and studied. It is merely a generalization of special living cases.

It is unnecessary to say that the respectable, self-esteeming workman need not find fault with the author of this paper—it is not he to whom this philippica is addressed, but to him who fills a place which by rights belongs to the decent workman.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BUILDING A BIG BUSINESS.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

THAT is what we are all after—a big business—and any information which will assist in reaching this object is sure to be eagerly received. Now, there is one short cut to a rushing business—a great secret, to be sure, and one that cost the writer a deal of money to learn, but in the generosity of his unselfish soul he will divulge. If the reader makes any money out of the secret here published, he will justly be entitled to be hailed as the phenomenon of the nineteenth century; if he loses—well, he will build up a big business, and no mistake.

The elixir of business is credit. The man who wants a rushing trade, wants to keep his presses on a keen jump and employ a big force of workmen, needs only to let it become widely known that he will generously extend credit to the financially indisposed, and a great current of business will set in his direction. There is nothing mean or stingy about this class of trade, either. They seldom object to prices; seldom run all over town for bids; seldom jew the printer down to the

last cent; scarcely ever select the cheapest stock—only the best is good enough, no matter the price. They usually have an agreeably high appreciation of the work done for them, and often pay the printer—high compliments on his work. As to whether they pay anything else—well, that is foreign to the subject; just now we are discussing the means of getting a big business. These people are liberal with their orders, perfectly willing to be charged a good, round price, and the last people in the world who would wish to cause the lament of the little Dutch shoemaker, who said, "Ach, Himmel, if I'd a knowed dot veller wouldn't a paid for dem boots, I'd a charged him more." In fact, in all respects but one they are model customers, and as for that one little habit they have of not paying their bills if they can avoid it, that should not interfere with freely filling their orders—of course not! They always have excuses that convince and promises that glow.

"Why, really, I can't make any collections before the 10th. Meanwhile, please do this batch of work in your best style, and I will settle it all together."

"Is it the 10th? Well, I've been too busy to get out and collect what is due me; besides, my work is not all delivered yet. Call the 20th, and I will surely pay then."

"This *is* the 20th, isn't it? Collections are so slow this month, and I have been disappointed in getting money I had reason to expect. I'm afraid you will have to wait until the 1st."

"Gracious! another month gone, and that bill not paid! My little boy got a flea in his ear the other day, and I had to take him to New York to have it trepanned. Cost a lot of money, and I really cannot spare the amount to pay you. Next month I certainly will fix it all up."

Second month: "Nope—can't pay—sorry—take care of it soon as I can."

Third month: "Bill! what bill? Do I owe you anything? Oh, that work—it was n. g. anyhow. My little boy says it was short—counted one sheet and sized up the rest. Got to have a big allowance, will you take half?"

Fourth month: "Oh, you make me tired coming so often! Go off and lay down—when I get ready I'll pay, not before."

Fifth month: "Go to h——!"

Sixth month: Skipped!

But nobody should mind these little idiosyncracies. These people are great jokers, you know, and are really the best-hearted people in the world. Even if they skip, it is only their ungovernable desire for practical joking, and they will return and pay up. Oh, yes—

"When the cow jumps over the moon."

Their accounts help swell the credit side of your balance sheet, and make the showing better on which you get credit yourself, even if their misfortunes do cause permanent disability or disinclination to pay. "It's an ill wind," etc.

Now, see, you would have lost all their business if you had required them to pay cash in advance; that

would have meant only half force, and idle presses part of the time; you would not have needed that new machine, and could not have made such a proud showing to visiting patrons. And how could a big trade be built up that way? Everybody understands the vital importance of keeping every wheel in motion—the pay for it is an immaterial matter—quite!

To be sure, a day of reckoning will come some time, when the money paid out for labor and stock for these defaulting customers will be sorely needed; but meanwhile you can work up a rushing business, and that is the great desideratum, of course.

Wife can take in washing to support the family! What else is a wife for?

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE VALUE OF CREDIT.

BY SAMUEL G. SLOANE.

JUDGING by their actions it may be stated that many printers—indeed, too many—do not seem to comprehend the value of credit. They appear not to understand that a good credit is quite as valuable in business as the capital employed therein. In fact, without sufficient capital to meet all requirements of a business, good credit is indispensable, unless the owner of the business is willing that its growth be stopped and matters come to a stand still, if they do not actually retard. A good credit, when needed, is more valuable than anything else except real capital itself, and it can be needed only when the real capital is lacking. A good credit, when possessed by a business man and used, many times proves more profitable and substantial than anything else possibly can. It is "a friend in need," therefore "is a friend indeed." It has saved many a sinking business craft and made sure a successful voyage for many a new one.

Many people beside those who are expected to read these lines do not realize to what vast extent credit enters into the business of the world. It is quite safe to say that no business of any magnitude whatever can be carried on successfully without it; it is positively a necessary part of all business today. Almost any of our great business concerns could get along quite as well, in this age, without a circulating medium of exchange as without credit. In fact, just to the extent that credit is used, to that extent the circulating medium is made unnecessary. When a business man is without credit then money becomes to him an absolute necessity—he can do business to the extent only of the amount of money he is able to command.

Those who have given the subject no thought are not aware that all the business of the world, except that which is transacted on the cash in hand basis, is really done on credit—on the confidence of mankind in each other. We talk about security, guarantees, indemnifying bonds, etc., but all these are only the transferring of the credit. One man requires a bond to secure the faithful performance of a contract by another; he does

not credit the giver of the bond, but those who go on the bond do, and they do so because they know him to be one of good credit; one who has established a reputation of performing to the letter all his agreements; they know him as a just, honest and truthful man.

Many men entering upon business fail to acquire a good credit, or lose it after it has been acquired, by sheer negligence. They fail to give attention to matters that should have been looked after carefully by them. If they do not fail altogether they are derelict and fail to give them attention at the proper times. A bill of goods is purchased, a small one maybe, on thirty days; the time for payment comes around and is allowed to go by without payment being made or explanation given, not because it could not have been paid or satisfactory explanation made, had a little attention been given to it and slight effort put forth, but simply because the matter was small and not considered worth prompt attention. A note falls due and finds no provision for prompt payment made; a draft is presented for a matured or past due account, and is allowed to go to protest or be returned. These and numerous other matters that should have prompt attention are neglected, and such neglect is directly destructive of a good credit, or prevents the upbuilding of one. A time comes when credit is needed, and the men who have suffered all these slights are appealed to. Well do they remember the past negligence and carelessness of those making the appeals, and either refuse point blank to grant the credit asked, or what is equally effective, make such rigid terms that they cannot be complied with. It often happens that honest men through sheer carelessness thus destroy their credit, and when they come to need it, to their great surprise it may be, find it not available. Then they rail at mankind in general, and the dealers in particular, as hard hearted and ungenerous, not seeming to know that their own actions are alone responsible for the treatment they are accorded.

If young men starting in life and in business could be brought to realize fully the value of a good credit there would be fewer business failures and more honest men in the world. There is something beside satisfying the immediate present needs—there is a future to be looked to and provided for. No man can ever say he is beyond the possibility of the need of a good credit. He may be independent of a good credit today, and entirely dependent upon it tomorrow, therefore it is but the part of wisdom to preserve a good credit at all times. This can be done by never failing in one's engagements, small as well as great. The mere ultimate payment of one's obligations will not establish a good credit; it is full and prompt payment—the prompt and honest fulfillment of all obligations. An established reputation for truthfulness and promptness is the quality which constitutes a good credit. These are traits all may possess; they are denied to no one, but they can be neither purchased, inherited nor forcibly taken from another. Each person must acquire them for himself; to possess them he must win them, and this can be done

only by practicing them constantly. Young man, bear this in mind. Know the value of credit and establish a good one for yourself, and when established guard it jealously; one step aside and the good work of a lifetime is forever destroyed. A good credit is better than the inheritance of houses and lands. Never forget that “a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.” The printers' patron saint, Benjamin Franklin, crowded a volume of philosophy and the whole truth into his motto, “Credit is dead; bad pay killed him.” Do not kill your credit.

PAPER MAKING IN TONKIN.

Among the native industries carried on in Tonkin, showing considerable ingenuity combined with great patience, is that of paper making. This manufacture is conducted by some villages on the shores of the Grand Lac, about three miles from Hanoi, and in all probability it has been the occupation and support of the lake for some centuries. Certain it is that the processes have been handed down to the villagers from generation to generation. Primitive as are their appliances, the manufacture requires both industry and skill. The village I visited is situated on the south-east corner of the lake, and on one side of it is a shallow canal, which communicates with the citadel moat. Embosomed in trees, chiefly areca palms, the village is picturesque and forms a pleasant little excursion from Hanoi.

The first intimation of the industry by which the inhabitants live is afforded by glimpses of men in the shallow water of the lake, busy washing with great vigor round baskets of some material, which nearer inspection shows to be some sort of pulp. The village itself is hidden away in the recesses of what looks like a tropical forest. Entering a gateway from the road you follow what by courtesy may be termed a path—though there is no attempt made at keeping it up—and soon come to a series of thatched structures, open on all sides. In these a number of women were engaged in the last process of production, so it may be as well, perhaps, to describe what we saw from the commencement, instead of in the order we witnessed it.

The paper is made from the fibrous bark of a tree indigenous to Tonkin, but not growing in the neighborhood of Hanoi. Indeed, we understand it came from some distance. It is first taken to the adjoining canal, where it is soaked for some weeks in the water, which it blackens and fouts. It is then treated with lime in holes hollowed out of the mud above the canal until it is materially softened, though for how long we failed to ascertain. The now pulpy bark is next conveyed into the village, and having been smashed up roughly is placed in a kind of mortar and macerated into a thick pulp. Next it is put into baskets and then undergoes lengthy washing and churning in the lake. By this time it has become a gummy kind of substance, and it is taken to tanks in the open sheds already described, and the women receive it in charge. In their hands it undergoes the final process which converts it into a rough but useful paper.

About four women are stationed to each tank, and each is armed with a kind of rattan frame on two sticks which will shut up or open out. The tank is about half full of pulp in water. The women keep this in constant motion, and with a certain number of motions through it with a rattan frame speedily bring this up, opened out, turn it over on what appears a block of dirty-looking jelly-like stuff, and with a dexterous movement peel it off the frame on the block, which is really a pile of paper, as is apparent enough when it dries. The price of the paper is exceedingly low, like every other native manufacture in Tonkin, but the paper makers seem to be fairly prosperous, and the proportions of the village temple indicate the existence of some spare money. At the entrance there was a life-sized effigy of an elephant, very accurately depicting the noble beast, which is held in great honor in Indo-China.—*Correspondence of the Hong Kong Daily Press.*



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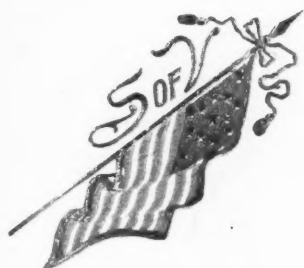
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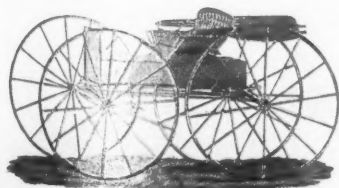


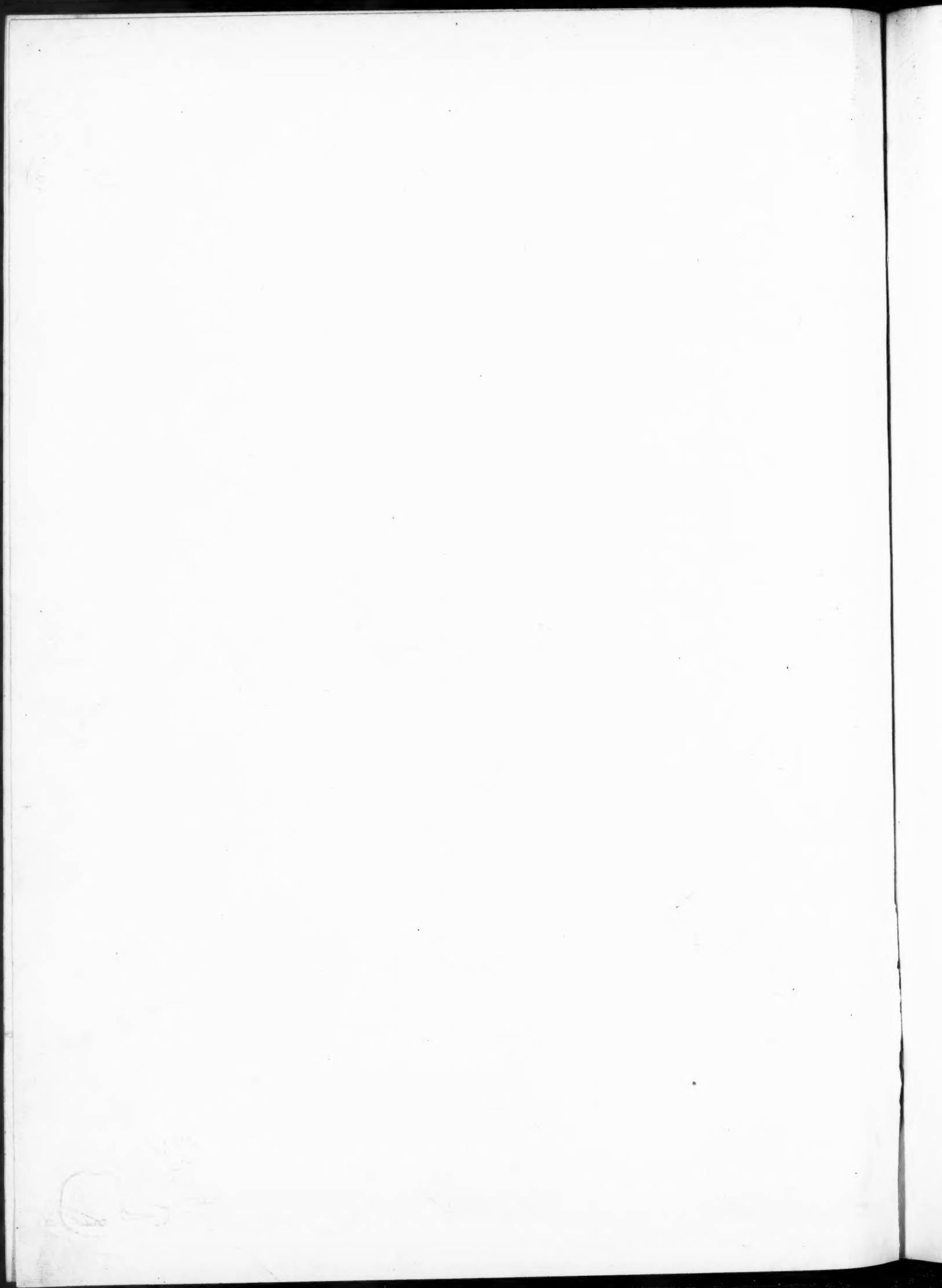
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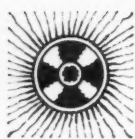
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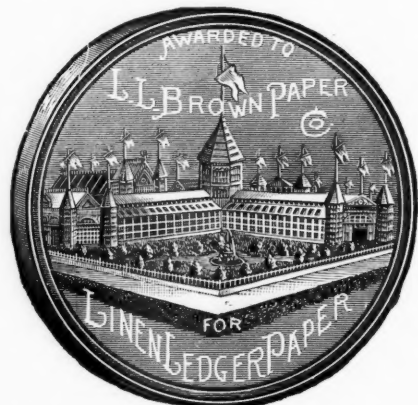


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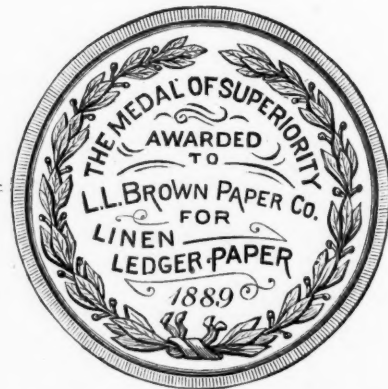
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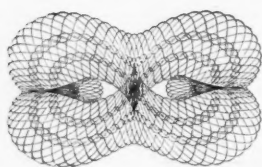
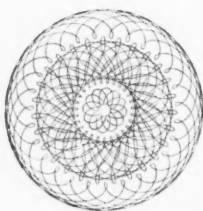
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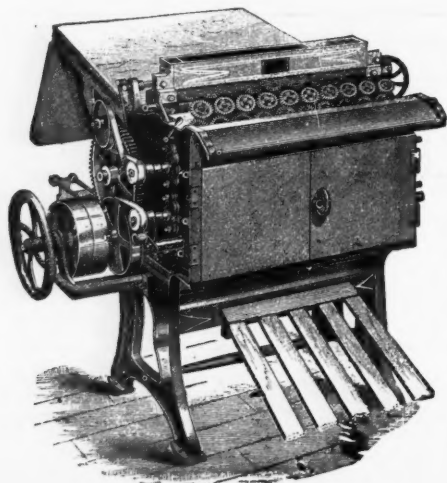
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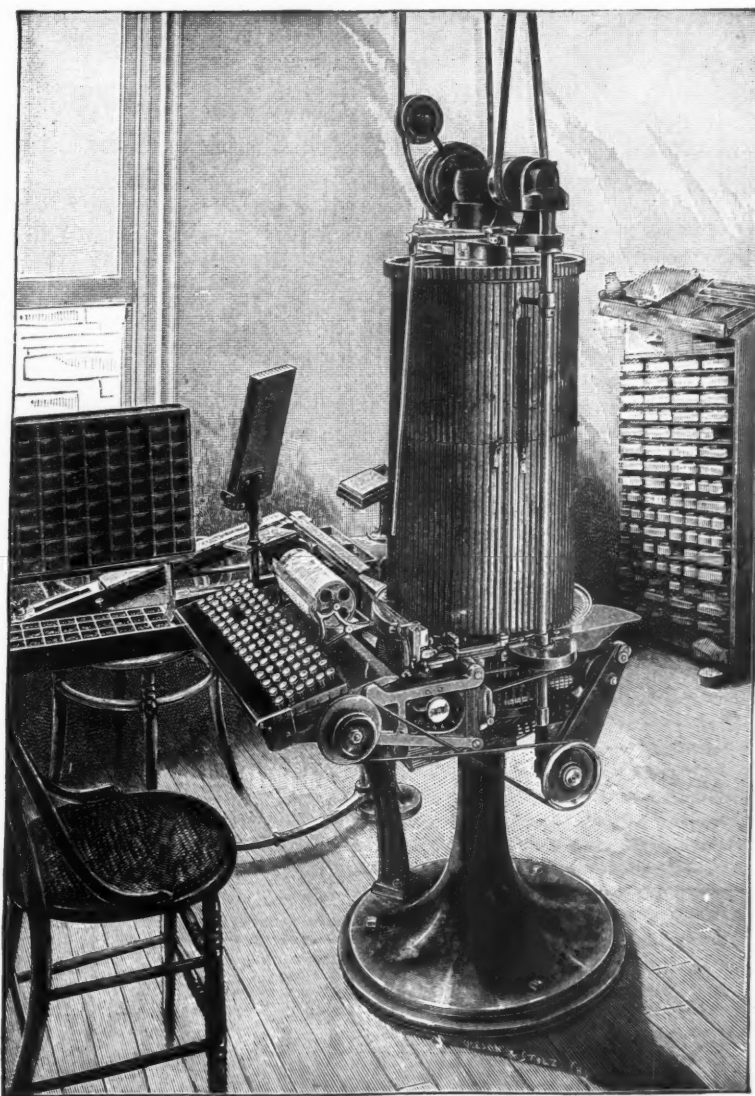
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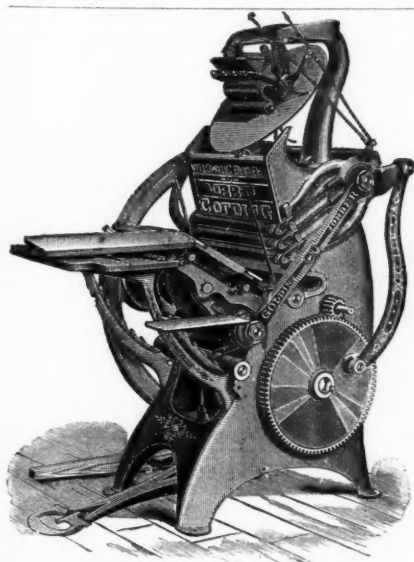
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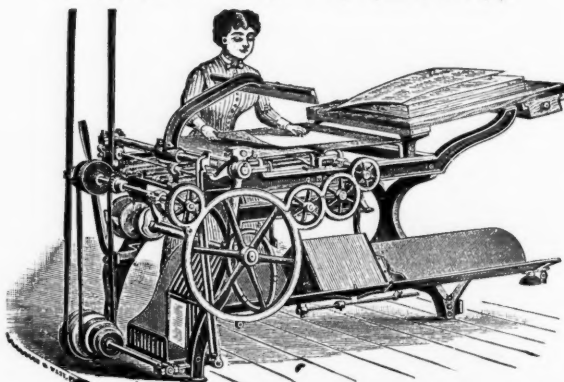
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

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H. O. SHEPARD, *Pres.*; C. F. WHITMARSH, *Sec.*; D. L. EVANS, *Treas.*

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THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the twentieth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor upon the Editor of this Journal by sending him news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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LOOKING BACKWARD AND FORWARD.

THE century is again in travail. From mysterious silence a new year is about to be born; born amid the blackness of midnight, pitiless storm, numbing cold, and the dreary wailing of wintry winds, and to the bright sunshine that edges the darkest shadow we turn—so fickle is human nature—to welcome the new king before the one whose throne he will usurp is dead and buried. But he goes not down to his final resting place in the cemetery of the past, where so many years have decayed and so many more will, without stealing something—often our nearly all—from us. In the graveyard where will lie buried the dethroned and uncrowned king, will be found treasures beyond all of gold; than all the jewels that make life worth the living, and in a measure compensate for its trials, losses, pains and burdens.

A very thief is ever the old year. In his silent passage he took without so much as by your leave: LOVE, that purified and fluxed the ore and swept away the dross of the soul until it became more worthy of paradise; love, “the holiest thing of earth, love that writes every poem, paints every picture, chisels every statue, makes kings and queens of common clay, and is the perfume of that wondrous flower, the human heart.” The little carefully tended grave, the lone one up on the mountain side, the last one in the valley, the one hidden beneath the ever-throbbing bosom of the ocean, all give a single answer, and that is death.

STRENGTH he took from the young as well as the old to sustain him on his journey. Youth he changed into age, and laid upon both the heavy burden of years; bowed the proud head, bent the strong back, made the limbs ache, weakened the muscles and rendered feeble the bones to sustain the pain-quivering flesh.

COURAGE he took with strength; “brought shrinking timidity and robbed the heart of the firm will that made battling a pleasure; made smiles possible when defeat came, and nerved to fresh daring and encounters, and gilded every struggle with the halo of victory.

GOLD he took with an avaricious hand, by fire, flood, the treachery of friends, the changes and uncertainties of business, the thousand ills to which flesh is heir; with a blast of his breath fortunes disappeared, drifted upward in smoke and vanished at the lighting of a match; were whirled away by cyclones, or rotted by pestilence. Midas went to sleep at night, and woke upon the morrow a Lazarus, to beg for bread. Pactolian streams were changed during the dark hours to waves of lead, and feasts, tempting alike to eye and appetite, became bones so fleshless that the dogs in the street would scarcely quarrel over them.

HOPE he took with unsparing fingers, until it truthfully seemed nothing of it was left when the box of Pandora was opened. The brightest became the blackest in the single throb of the heart; that for tomorrow drooped and died before the falling of the dew; that upon which we had most strongly set our hearts was strangled at its birth; that which blossomed the most fairly bore only blasted fruit; that which promised long

life perished in infancy ; that which came wreathed with buds of blessings grew black and hideous with curses.

More than pen can enumerate the old year stole from us during his reign ; but he did not, could not, take all, take any beyond the portals of his eternal tomb. His was only present power, and terminated with his life. So, trooping back to us, will come with the advent of the new king of earth all that he gathered, the garner of the present be full to bursting, and over all fresh blessings and benedictions : Love, strength, courage, gold, hope will all return brighter for the momentary darkness. Tears will be dried, renewed strength be given, courage be restored, gold flow into our coffers, and hope smile defiant of clouds. Fully armed for the strife, the new year will leap into the arena of the ages, and carve his name high upon the eternal rocks of the centuries.

He is coming ; is almost here. Are we ready to receive and go forth with him to the battle fields of life with unhesitating step and unfailing courage ? From the storms of the past, the rainbow of the future, the many-tinted arch of promise shines. As far as human intelligence can determine, the year soon to dawn is brilliant with promise. With the death of the old year will die many causes of disquietude and trouble. Let us pray and hope that the lessons of the past may never be forgotten, and that henceforth the angels of labor, plenty and peace will constitute a new trio of graces for the world.

Business—*our* business promises well ; well for those who labor in its ranks ; well for those who command, and well for the great number of outsiders ; for upon the prosperity of printing rests the future of intellectual light, knowledge, civilization, invention and exploration. This is a hundredfold more so than railroad, cattle, wheat, coal or cotton kings dream of or will ever acknowledge. The press is the power that drives all other wheels, that makes others successful at home and honored abroad. Type, paper and ink are the recording angels—the prophets and profits of business—kick against the fact as other trades, arts and professions may.

The causes for congratulation upon the advent of a new year are many, though the few governing ones can be told upon the fingers of a single hand. The wings of peace are hovering lovingly over our land. Humanity in its broader and purer organization has enlarged the area of brotherhood—unyoked the red dragons from the iron car of war, it is to be hoped, forever. The film of self is clearing away and giving to us more plainly the rights of others. In the good time coming arbitration will pour oil upon the troubled waters of disagreement, and strikes become an error of the past.

Seconding man in his efforts to reach and stand upon a higher plane, nature has smiled bounteously. Fruitful has been the yield of golden-wheated fields ; increased the cattle upon the thousand hills and in the sheltered valleys ; ships bring wealth from every land ; the earth is lavishly giving up its long hoarded wealth ; the finances of the country are satisfactory, and we rejoice. Labor in all its various phases awaits the

earnest seeker, and holds out a liberal recompense. Invention brings to its accomplishment ease, swiftness and cheapness. Never in the history of the world was this as much the case as now ; never could mankind so sit at ease, and by the touch of a little finger start and guide inanimate metal to good results. And never has printing reached so high an excellence, use and beauty ; been so much respected ; so much the director and master of the future.

The year upon which we are about to enter (unless all human calculations are at fault) promises a glorious harvest to the faithful, honest, energetic toiler in the plantation of labor—of printing. The good times foretold by prophet and sung by enthusiastic dreamer are coming, coming !

“They have passed to fields Elysian,
Both the singer and the seer,
But the coming of their vision—
IT IS HERE!”

PRINTING EXHIBITS AT THE COLUMBIAN FAIR.

NOW that all petty differences which have so long retarded practical operations connected with the advancement of the World's Fair in 1893 have been amicably adjusted ; the respective duties of the national commission and local directorate defined ; the site upon which it will be located selected ; the issue of bonds therefor authorized by the proper authorities, and that indications point to an exhibition worthy of the country in which it will be held and the historical event it celebrates, it is to be hoped that no further delay will be countenanced from any source or under any circumstances. While we do not share the opinion of some enthusiasts that it will surpass the Paris Exposition in *every feature*, we believe that in its display of labor-saving machinery and the mechanic arts it will far outrank any of its predecessors.

Prominent among the exhibits in which it should take a commanding position is that relating to the art preservative of arts and its various branches ; and as ample opportunity is afforded our manufacturers to put their best foot forward, so to speak, and prove what they can do, we trust they will take pride and interest enough in the undertaking to demonstrate that in this branch of industry the United States leads the world, as they certainly can never expect a more favorable opportunity to do so. We must stand on our merits, however, and prove that our claims can be substantiated. Assertion, unless backed by proof, will avail nothing. The jury will be a critical and exacting one, which will not be swayed by patriotic appeals. But, as stated, let America's representatives do their duty, and we are satisfied ; even from this standpoint they need fear no rival.

As an incentive to such action, it should be remembered the markets of the world are the stake for which they are playing. Can they successfully compete in them with their European rivals ? We can conceive of no reason why the printers of South or Central America, Mexico, Canada or Australia should give a preference

to the cumbrous, awkward, old-fashioned, European-made presses over the latest improved, more speedy, better constructed and lighter running printing machines manufactured in the United States, and their relative merits can never be demonstrated to better advantage than when running almost side by side. The difference in cost, so frequently cited, forms a comparatively unimportant factor when the results produced by each are contrasted; and even this discrepancy is likely to be materially reduced when the reciprocity scheme of the Pan-American Congress goes into practical operation, as it doubtless will in the near future.

What is true regarding the superiority of our printing machinery also applies to the productions of our typefoundries. In exactness, design, durability, beauty and utility the faces turned out in the United States are far ahead of those produced in any portion of the world. Nor should this be a matter of surprise. The "let well enough alone" policy and conservatism which handicaps the efforts of the representatives of the Old World is here happily a *rara avis*. While one is humming and hawing and hesitating, and discussing the pros and cons, the other is *acting*, with the result that by the time a conclusion has been arrived at by the first party, the second has finished the task he set out to accomplish.

We have neither time nor space to follow the subject more at length in the present issue, but simply repeat that we trust the paper machines and the paper they produce, the presses, the products of our typefoundries, stereotyping outfits and processes, our bookbinders' machinery, and last, but not least, the typographic specimens presented, will be worthy of the art and the country they represent.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING.

THE annual report of Capt. William M. Meredith, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, recently published, is a document which upon the whole reflects great credit upon that gentleman's individual administration. Among other matters referred to he states that the bureau intended to gradually substitute the use of hand presses for the steam presses, but congress failed to execute a contract with owners of the steam presses. However, by working overtime the bureau was enabled to meet all demands upon it without serious embarrassment to the requirements of the government, every sheet of work actually needed in the public business being furnished. There were completed and delivered during the year 8,702,320 sheets of United States notes, gold and silver certificates, bonds and national bank notes, with a face value of \$227,583,050; 26,610,088 sheets of internal revenue and custom stamps; 1,200,311 sheets of drafts, checks, certificates, etc., besides a large amount of miscellaneous work for the various departments of the government. The amount of work to be executed during the fiscal year of 1891 is nearly fifteen per cent greater than that of 1890,

and nearly eight per cent greater than the amount executed in the year 1889, in which were made the largest deliveries during a period of thirteen years.

All in all Captain Meredith's report goes still further to prove his fitness for the position as chief of one of the most important departments under the government, and that no mistake was made in his appointment.

ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME.

IT is almost needless to assure our readers that the action taken by the board of managers of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, at their meeting in Chicago, November 18 and 19, in deciding to erect a \$50,000 structure on the eighty acres donated at Colorado Springs, meets the unqualified indorsement of THE INLAND PRINTER, the plans being substantially the same as those already presented in its columns. In doing so, we sincerely believe the board has acted wisely and well, and shown an intelligent appreciation of the situation, which, in our judgment, will receive the unqualified indorsement of the craft at large.

It is seldom that such a combination of fortuitous circumstances attend the development of any similar enterprise, namely, the princely gift of eighty acres of land situated in such a beautiful and health-restoring location, coupled with the magnificent donation of the gentlemen whose names are indissolubly linked with the institution, and whose generosity, doubtless, gave it a tangible impetus.

It now remains for the craft to rally as one man in support of the action taken by their authorized representatives; to sink all petty differences, if any have heretofore existed; to promptly pay all assessments levied, and by a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, make the success of the home assured. The possibility of failure must not for a moment be entertained, and it certainly will not if a broad, enlightened, comprehensive view of the situation prevails. They have but to do their duty in the premises, and we are satisfied they will, and they can soon point with pride to an institution which will not only furnish a refuge to the deserving superannuated printer, but whose permanency is assured by an endowment fund which will practically illustrate the truth of the adage, that God helps those who help themselves.

We expect in the future to keep our readers posted from time to time as to the progress made and the support given to the board of managers.

"THE SHORT-HAND GUIDE."

IN the January issue of THE INLAND PRINTER we expect to present the first chapters of a new shorthand guide, by T. G. La Moille, which, when finished, will be a reliable text-book for self instruction and school use. It will be published from month to month until completed, and will be found worth many times the price of subscription.

through this will be partially overcome, still it will always be present to a slight extent. Attempts have been made to form the surfaces so that they will be slightly concave when cold, and heating will make them flat, but as the temperature of the inside and ribs varies, it is impossible to arrive at perfect accuracy. The deviation is so slight as to cause no trouble. This is particularly true where the plates are afterward passed through a shaver. When small surfaces are cast the concavity of the plates can scarcely be detected, but on large casts it is noticeable. For this reason the central clamp shown in the first three figures of our last article should not be used for very large casting boxes. Even where the box is clamped at the corners, the convexity will still be apparent on close investigation, but except in rare instances the amount is so small as to be of no moment.

Loosening and tightening the clamps consumes a considerable amount of time, and various devices have been invented to overcome the difficulty. One of these is shown in the first illustration, engraved from the patent drawing. The box is constructed on the same general plan as that shown in Fig. 4 of last article, and the top half is provided with projecting lugs H. The bottom has two pins, connected with the frame C in such manner that when the box is swung into an upright position, the pins will be forced into the recesses of the lugs H and clamp the box. The second illustration shows a different device to accomplish the same purpose. Instead of the lugs, roller tracks of a suitable angle are fastened to the upper half of the box. On the lower half are sliding bars, the ends of which are provided with small rollers. When the cover of the box is brought down the rollers are immediately before the openings of the roller tracks. Each bar is made of two pieces, and on the connecting link is another roller which runs in the covered track immediately behind the trunnions. When the lever is tripped the box falls into a vertical position, and at the same time the central roller pushes the roller bearing bars forward against the roller tracks, bringing the two surfaces tightly against the bearers. Another improvement is the counter weight in the rear, which, by balancing the cover of the box, makes it much easier to handle.

There are still other forms of casting boxes. One of them has both its upper and lower halves hollow for the circulation of hot water or steam, to heat the box both for casting and drying matrices. The main objection to this is the liability to leakage.

The side bearers having been removed, the edge of the matrix is slipped beneath the edge of the bottom bearer, and the side bearers laid close to the counters. The cover is then let down and screwed tightly, and the box swung into an upright position. The box being in position and heated to a suitable temperature, pour slowly and evenly until the space between the bearers is filled. Hold the lip of the ladle a short distance above the mouth of the box, and move from side to side to prevent burning the tail piece. If the metal is not too

hot, the matrix will stand forty or fifty casts without discoloration, and even one hundred may be taken before it is destroyed.

Some stereotypers stretch a piece of paper or cardboard between the tops of bearers and the top plate. Treated in this manner, the box will not require so many blank casts to heat it. Wait till the metal has solidified at the mouth of the box, tilt it into a horizontal position, and, having removed the bearers, take out the cast. Lay it on a flat slab with matrix uppermost. If the matrix

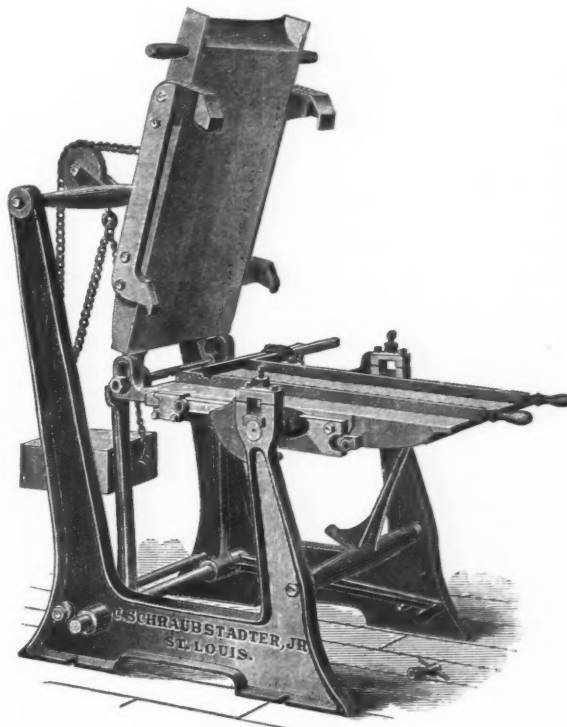


FIG. 2.

was carefully made it can be removed without difficulty. Should it adhere, tap it on the back with a beating brush till it is sufficiently loosened. If it has been unevenly beaten, or if holes have been torn in it so that the metal adheres so firmly that it cannot be separated, place it in water until the pulp has softened sufficiently to permit its removal with a stiff brush. Of course this will destroy the matrix, but with a little experience in making matrices no difficulty will be met in separating them from the cast. If, as sometimes happens, a small part of the matrix tears while the rest is perfect, it can be remedied in the plate by cutting out and inserting type, or the tissue paper may be removed from a small piece of wet flong and fastened over the defective spot with thick paste. The matrix should then be fitted over the form, which has in the meantime been slightly heated, and the neighborhood of the defective spot gone over with beating brush and planer. The matrix should then be dried on the surface of the hot casting box or steam table. If care is taken, the correction is hardly distinguishable from the rest, but when perfect work is desired it is best to replace the defective matrix with a new one.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. LXIV.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

PRIOR to 1843, little use was made of wood engraving beyond illustrating some new invention, some improvements in articles for household use or farming utensils, or counterfeiting perfumery and other foreign labels for articles that, with a foreign appearance, would meet with greater sale.

Gradually the practice of having English wood cuts reproduced became quite popular with daring and energetic publishers, reproducing foreign illustrated books at greatly reduced cost and of inferior quality. This practice soon led to the introduction of an occasional original frontispiece, title or a few illustrations. So popular did this practice become, that a book devoid of illustrations of some kind was regarded with considerable misgivings, and publishers were generally compelled to use illustrations which, in very many cases, appeared to be a waste of money. Nevertheless, the taste for illustrated books had gained a foothold, and books with pictures were the most popular. Harper Brothers at this time took the lead. They published a reissue of "English Poets," the cuts being engraved by apprentices, in a very inferior manner, when compared with the originals from the other side. Then came the publication of "Adams' Bible," a worthy example of fine engraving and artistic printing of the finest style possible at that period. It proved a great success, and really fixes the date of progressive wood engraving in America.

The prominent engravers in New York at this time, following Anderson and Adams, were B. F. Childs, E. Bookhout, A. Kinnersley and William Howland (all of whom worked on "Adams' Bible") and J. H. Hall, with his pupil, N. Orr, beside some others of less note. About this period Darley comes into notice with his designs for Washington Irving.

About this period, also, came English immigration in the persons of Alfred Bobbett, John Andrew and Robert Carter (known familiarly as Frank Leslie). This ingress had the effect to stir the native engravers to greater activity.

The American Tract Society now took a new departure; heretofore being confined to the publication of tracts and religious books, a few of which were illustrated with inferior cuts and doubly inferior printing. They now launched out more extensively; bought more and better presses and accessories; obtained artistic management, and aimed at the production of a higher and more artistic class of work. The general character of wood engraving improved, keeping pace with the rapidly increasing demand. A notable improvement took place in the style of work, combining Anderson's best white line (the Bewick school) and Adams' perfection of character, with a care for purity and delicacy of line, a clearness in fac simile and attention to tone, color and smoothness of tints. This general improvement, combined with the improvement

in the quality of printing, placed the Tract Society's publications far in advance of the mass of earlier work, and on a fair level with English engraving and printing of the same period. Some advantage was gained by the study and imitation of English engravings (as English engravings have gained in artistic proficiency during the last few years by copying or imitating the American engravings). Gilbert's drawings, also, did much in producing this result. Some of these drawings engraved by Childs and Whitney were equal, if not superior, to the best English work, Whitney, however, rather taking the lead, he being a designer as well as engraver. In fact, at this time, the engravings published by the Tract Society have a pretty even quality running through them, showing great care on the part of the management in selecting their corps of engravers. On the death of R. Roberts, in 1850, Childs succeeded him in the management of the engraving department, and to his peculiarities and the general imitation of the then prevailing English style, is probably attributable the evenness of tone and quality of the Tract Society's work.

Benjamin F. Childs was born at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, in 1814; was apprenticed to his brother, and afterward to Alonzo Hartwell, of Boston. He began business in New York in 1838, and was noted for his industrious habits. He was an enthusiastic student of everything pertaining to art, a refined and sensitive nature, and a lover of the beautiful, wherever he found it, for beauty's sake. After a successful and eventful career as engraver, draftsman and manager, he died at the age of forty-four years, in 1863.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRACTICAL TALKS ON PRESSWORK.

NO. IX.—BY A PRESSMAN.

THERE are times in the experience of every pressman when, in spite of all the care that can be bestowed in the printing of a job, offset seems bound to ensue. Sometimes it may be that the paper is especially prone to generate electricity—a sure provocative of offset; or it may be that the surface of the paper being very hard, and the matter requiring a considerable quantity of ink to cover it, it is found that the care and labor expended in making ready and printing have gone for naught; that the pressman's evil genius has succeeded in ornamenting the reverse side of the paper with fantastic designs never contemplated in the original make-up.

That we have not yet arrived at an infallible method of avoiding offset goes without saying, else this paper would never have been written; but something is known about it, and as pressmen compare their experiences, and the means they employ to overcome this difficulty, more will be learned. Generally speaking, leaving out of the question the questionable remedy of running with less color than is necessary to do full justice to the work, there are two, or at most three, methods adopted

to avoid this *bete noir*. They are, first, slip-sheeting, which is, when it can be employed, a sure preventive. Second, the flying of the sheets on movable boards, so that, when a reasonable amount is run, the board, paper and all may be removed by the pressman and feeder, and another board substituted therefor. The full boards may then be piled up, one over the other, as high as is required, always taking care, however, that supports are placed at each end of every board high enough to clear the paper on it, so that the succeeding boards will rest on them, and not on the printed paper. This is, in many cases, almost a sure method. Third, the spreading of work on racks or frames, a plan which involves, usually, the handling of the printed paper, and where this is done, it in itself will frequently entail the very evil sought to be avoided.

It will readily be seen that slip-sheeting can only be employed on a small scale, as the labor involved in placing the slip-sheets, as well as the removing of them, would act as a bar, to say nothing of the fact that very few offices could afford to stock their pressrooms with the amount and variety of paper which would be necessary under this plan.

We consequently revert to the second method of flying on boards. With ordinary care on fine work, seven or eight thousand impressions each day will be fair work. Piling five hundred sheets on a board would involve a supply of boards large enough to hold any sheet printed on the press, with room at each end for the supports, of about sixteen to each press. By proper management all boards could be emptied betimes at the commencement of each day's work, to insure that the presses would not be delayed for want of them.

As before stated, piling on racks usually implies the handling of the printed paper, and consequently is not as good a method as either of the above, but it can be improved on. A method I sometimes use is to take the frames that come on bundles of paper, and, removing the center piece, so as to leave but the four sides of an oblong, secure to one side of the frame a strip of wire cloth such as is generally used for division fences in poultry yards, fastening it all around with double-pointed carpet tacks. Four of these frames can be laid on the fly table, one on top of the other, and as each will hold from fifty to one hundred sheets, the attendant can easily keep them removed when filled, and replaced by others. They have this advantage over some other drying frames that I have seen described in *THE INLAND PRINTER* and other printing trade journals, that they do not require any fixed frame to support them, as they can be piled one on top of the other until the ceiling prevents going higher.

After all, if proper inks are used a great deal of the difficulty would disappear, as I hold that as most printing office managers have not been bred to presswork they practice economies in the wrong places. It is this apparently irremediable desire to get as good results from a fifty-cent ink as from one costing a dollar, that is responsible for this as for some more of the evils of

which pressmen are the inevitable victims. Let us counsel together. There are very few of the printing office managers of today who could not advantageously consult the pressroom before making purchases of the materials the pressmen must use. If, as is generally the case, the pressmen are held to account for faults resulting from the use of incongruous materials, it would argue that they are being unjustly treated. Very few of them, indeed, but would be happy to give their aid in every way possible to the securing of the best results in the finished work.

* *

Speaking of presswork, I lately came across a copy of an English printing trade journal, *The Paper and Printing Trades Journal*, that was, in this respect, a sight for the gods. The paper was, to judge from the American standpoint, a poor quality of super-calendered stock, the ink poor in quality and color, the make-ready inferior to what would be turned out of a country printing office in these United States, several cuts appearing in its pages being most wretchedly botched, notably a cut of the Thorne typesetting machine on page 12, and a portrait of Gutenberg on page 6. Go to! Thou English "machine-minder," verily there is no conception of art in thee!

The same journal in its answers to correspondents, page 17, says that "The Kidder press * * * is on the rotary principle * * * ." And also on page 14 describes a method for producing curved plates, which it says is used on the *Century* magazine. I have the best of authority for stating that there is no more truth in the latter statement than in the former. What a fund of misinformation our Anglo-Saxon cousins over the water can gather as regards America or things American is evidenced by these two incidents picked at random, and many more which could be cited.

* *

In conversation, recently, with a well-known press manufacturer, whose well-formed figure is set off by a beard that would have delighted the prophet, the question of steel versus cast-iron shafts for the cylinders of printing presses was discussed. After stating it as his opinion, founded on a long experience, that for the purpose intended the cast-iron shaft was superior to the steel one, he averred that there was a wide-spread idea that cast-iron was used because of its cheapness, while the fact is that a core-casting, and no other kind would answer, could not be produced short of five cents a pound, while the steel could be bought for three. His contention was that the cast-iron shaft would break under an excessive strain, while one of steel or malleable iron would bend; the former would show instantly and steps could be taken to have it replaced, while with a bent shaft the fault could not so readily be discovered. He also claimed that it would stand the test of wear better than either steel or malleable iron. These are points that those purchasing presses would do well to look into.



Augusta Marschall

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CASTE AMONG PRINTERS.

BY DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

WHILE there may be reason for one man to feel that he is better and wiser than another, and consequently select his associates from the class and ranks he sees fit, caste has no place in organized labor. There is not the slightest doubt that among the poorest civilians can be found the superior of many a lordly, courted man, yet the latter stands upon the top round of the ladder, nevertheless. What if there were caste in business circles, and one capitalist refuse to coöperate with another on account of caste. What if the projector of railroads and instigator of trusts wait to secure the capital of respectable, moral people of caste. Those who stand foremost among the class under consideration cannot but acknowledge that it would be ruinous; it would be insane. And why not so in labor? Are not the efforts of your fellow-workmen the capital and support of the business in which you are engaged, the success of which is to your mutual benefit? This is applicable to organizations of different trades as affecting the feeling of one union to another, and this position is maintained by the foremost men in labor circles, except, perhaps, those of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, as is evidenced by the successful efforts at amalgamation by the leading trades unions of the country. The printers for some time stood on their dignity, and withstood the slaughtering fray supinely and alone, but their failures taught them the error of their way, and they, too, fell into line, and are now in the ranks of amalgamation. No one can say how soon the locomotive engineers may come, asking meekly for assistance, and while that assistance will be strongly opposed by many, it is to be hoped that at last it will be given, for it is difficult enough to decide issues with capital, and disagreements within our ranks must be eliminated to insure our unqualified success.

Now, if this assumption be correct with regard to organizations of a national scope—and it is plausible, at least—how much more correct it must be in connection with the members of a local union of one trade. Of the fact that caste exists among printers there can be no denial. We find that subs generally associate with each other, regulars go together, and foremen are exclusive except among themselves. Why is a regular better than a sub? May not conditions possibly change? Why is a foreman better than the rank and file of the union? Because he receives more wages, and can dress more neatly? Nine men out of every ten who have learned the printer's trade, with a common school education, can fill the position of foreman, and yet those individuals are so exclusive! As a result, there is jealousy, and an increased demand for the position, and deep-seated enmity or determined disruption. Furthermore, the unbounded authority put in the hands of the foreman by the International Union in the employment and discharge of help creates ill-feeling among the members, and makes a *gros tête* of the average foreman. And,

while the International has reposed this monarchical power in the foreman, I venture the assertion that there is not one of those who voted in favor of that measure but would violate it did they own an office and have a friend or relative whom they desired to see provided with a situation.

To insure our future success we must preserve our forces for battles with the real enemy, and to do this we must allow ourselves to acknowledge the fact that caste exists among us, and that we must eradicate it. To accomplish this we will have to remove the cause, this being done by the elimination of sinecures and the equalization, as nearly as possible, of the beneficial results of organization.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WRINKLING.

BY ALTON B. CARTY.

WRINKLING of sheets while undergoing printing is the cause of much annoyance to the pressman. While no trouble will be experienced for months in the pursuance of his duty, suddenly he will run against a job which will sorely try his patience, and sometimes defeat him in all his endeavors to prevent the unsightly wrinkle. Wrinkles are no good anywhere, not even on our faces, though nature has ordained them to exist there. As there is said to be a cause for every effect, so with the wrinkles. I have not had much experience with wrinkled sheets, but have had enough to ascertain the cause and what will prove a remedy under favorable circumstances. I much admired the excellent article in the October issue of THE INLAND PRINTER upon the subject of wrinkles, although I do not think the writer laid sufficient emphasis upon an even impression as one of the requirements against wrinkling. An even impression is essential and it must be very light. Invariably in picking up a sheet with a wrinkle in it you will find the defect starts from a spot where the impression is somewhat heavier than the surrounding surface, and, like a stone cast into the water, causing wavelets from the point of contact, so will the heavy spot, the difference being that the wrinkles will only follow the line of impression toward the "tail end" of the printed sheet, while in the water a circle will be formed. The nearer the heavy spot is to the head line, the deeper and broader will be the wrinkles at the other end of the sheet. The lighter the quality of stock used, the greater is the tendency to wrinkle. Sometimes turning the form around or working it endwise will lessen the tendency to wrinkle. It is absolutely essential that the sheet to be printed should be free from wrinkles between the grippers and should lay against the cylinder snugly. A gripper or two that may press a little tighter than the rest will cause annoyance before the printed sheet is laid upon the fly table. So, after reading the article in the October issue of THE INLAND PRINTER and taking in all that is here set forth, you will find that the causes leading to wrinkles are an uneven, heavy impression, soft packing on cylinder, uneven pressure of cylinder bands and grippers, raised guide supports or

tongues; while the remedy is the opposite of all the above combined, or the turning of the form. Should such remedies not prove effective the working of a heavier quality of stock will. Sometimes less than five pounds to a ream more weight in the stock will eradicate the evil, although not much attention might be paid the other suggestions above referred to. It is no use trying to rush such jobs. Better take matters calmly and patiently and not get into a flurry, or disaster will be sure to follow. It is no fault of yours that not much profit is made on the job, and your employer should be considerate in the matter. It is a good thing for us all that we occasionally run against a "snag"; it will show us how little we know and eventually be the means of developing dormant talent.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SAD CHRISTMAS EXPERIENCE OF A TYPO.

WHY EBENEZER THREW UP GOOD CASES AND TOOK TO "SUBBING."

BY ONE OF THE BOYS.

WHILE printers in jobbing offices or on weekly or monthly publications can generally manage to get off work on the principal holidays of the year, the case is very different with the man who earns his living in a daily newspaper office. The exigencies of the paper he is working on demand inexorably that it must be published, holiday or no holiday, Sunday or week day. At a time, for instance, like Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, or New Year's Day, it is frequently very difficult for a man holding regular cases on a daily paper to be able to put away his stick and rule, get clear for twenty-four hours, and spend at least one day of jollification in the bosom of his family. While "subs" are to be found in plenty at ordinary times of the year, they are not always available during a season of festivity. Being independent, or at least free of the responsibility which is attached to a man holding cases, the "sub" takes his holidays when he pleases, and as a rule he generally does please to do so when there is particular music in the air and promiscuous hospitality is abundant. The "sub" stands in the same relation to the composing room as the freelance paragrapher and special article writer does to the reportorial or editorial department. He is generally a gay and untrammelled bird of freedom, and it is well known that many of them would not hold cases even if the steady "sit" were offered to them. No; they would rather "sub" than be tied down to the responsibility of holding cases. They remind one somewhat of the jolly beggar in the old English ballad, who, so long as he enjoyed the freedom of the king's highway, the sunlight, and good fresh air, went singing along on his way, caring neither for prince nor yeoman. There are serious mischievous temptations attached to this kind of life, but it is a gay one while it lasts, and frequently causes envy in the breast of the weary case-holder who would like to have a good time, but feels that he dare not trust himself to have it.

Ebenezer Powell had held cases for years on the Chicago *Palladium of Liberty*. He was a steady hand, and his foreman reckoned him to be one of the best and safest men on the floor. This was because Ebe was a family man possessed of a morbid sensibility about the duty he owed to his wife and family. Yet he was by no means a selfish curmudgeon, for he would take a social drink with his fellow printers at times, but no amount of persuasion would make him lose his head. The boys sometimes tried to put up a job on him, for they thought it would be fun to see him just a little "off," but Ebenezer would pleasantly say, "No, boys, I've got my string full this morning, my takes are all corrected, and there is nothing more to do but to go home." And home he would go right then and there. Ebenezer took it into his head one Christmas Day that he would

like to spend the holiday with his family. Perhaps this desire was prompted by the fact that he had just finished the perusal of one of Dickens' vivid and touching Christmas carols. Perhaps it was because his wife said to him one evening as he was putting on his overcoat to go to work, "Ebenezer, I really do wish you could spend Christmas with me and the boys and girls. I'm sure it would do us all a heap of good. It would bring us all more together, so to speak." All the way as he rode in the street car until he reached the office of the *Palladium*, the idea grew upon him that he really ought to spend Christmas with his family—"just to bring us all closer together, as it were." When he reached the composing room, he found there was a great demand for "subs," but he was fortunate enough to collar, in a corner, a fellow who went by the name of "Hank." Nobody knew his other name, and he had a very red nose, and hailed from St. Louis, Kansas or Kentucky—probably Kentucky. Ebenezer got Hank to promise faithfully to sub for him on Christmas night, and when Hank asked for the loan of a dollar he gave that coin up with the greatest alacrity. When Ebenezer reached home the next day, he and his wife arranged a nice little programme for the immediately forthcoming Christmas Day. In the forenoon he was to take the youngsters out to Lincoln Park, and treat them to a sight of the animals, especially an interview with the funny bears, who climb the poles so cleverly, and the seals that swim so gracefully in the pond with the grotto in the center. Then in the evening they were all to go to the theater and see a very funny piece that was then on the boards. They were to meet him at the entrance to the *Palladium* at a certain hour, because, of course, Ebenezer, being responsible for a certain "slug," had to see that his substitute had turned up in good shape for work. He had no doubt, however, that everything was all right—for he remembered that he had treated "Hank" with unusual liberality—and he entered the composing room with an alert, confident step. But who was that reeling around in the middle of the floor, yelling like a Sioux, and vainly trying to reach for an old, dilapidated hat which had rolled under the composing stone? Poor Ebenezer stood aghast, when he recognized that it was no other than "Hank," his substitute. He willingly helped to hustle the drunken man out of the office, but it was with a heavy heart that he went downstairs and met his family. He told his wife, as he sadly handed her the tickets for the show, that he would not be able to go with her and the children, because his "sub" had gone back on him and he would have to hold down his own cases or run the risk of losing them altogether.

Well, of course, they were all grievously disappointed, but there was no help for it, and Ebenezer went up stairs to work all night at his frame, while the "old woman" and the boys and girls went to the theater, and could not laugh half as much as they would if "pop" had been with them. All night, as he toiled there, deciphering good, bad, indifferent and execrable "copy"—somehow, it appeared to be all execrable that night—Ebenezer finally came to a mighty determination. Next day everybody in the composing room, the proofroom, and even stereotyping room, was thunderstruck to hear that old Ebenezer had thrown up his cases and announced his intention of taking his chances "subbing." As he was known to be an excellent and trustworthy man, he got all the work he wanted as a "sub," and made just as much money as if he were holding regular cases. For a long time nobody knew the reason Ebenezer had thrown up his cases, but, one day when asked, over a glass of beer, to explain the mystery, he said, with a very considerable tone of determination, "Well, boys, I was once shamefully done out of spending one Christmas night with my own family, and I've made up my mind that I'll spend every Christmas at home after this, and that I won't be swindled again out of a dollar theater ticket and my domestic pleasure by another blamed fool of a drunken 'sub.'"

And Ebenezer Powell has been as good as his word up to this day, for last Christmas night his paternal face could have been seen beaming genially in the parquette of a local theater, while his family, that surrounded him, were fairly screaming over the acrobatic antics of the leading comedian.



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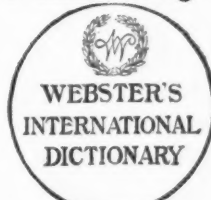
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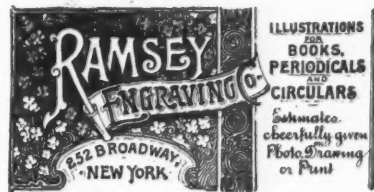
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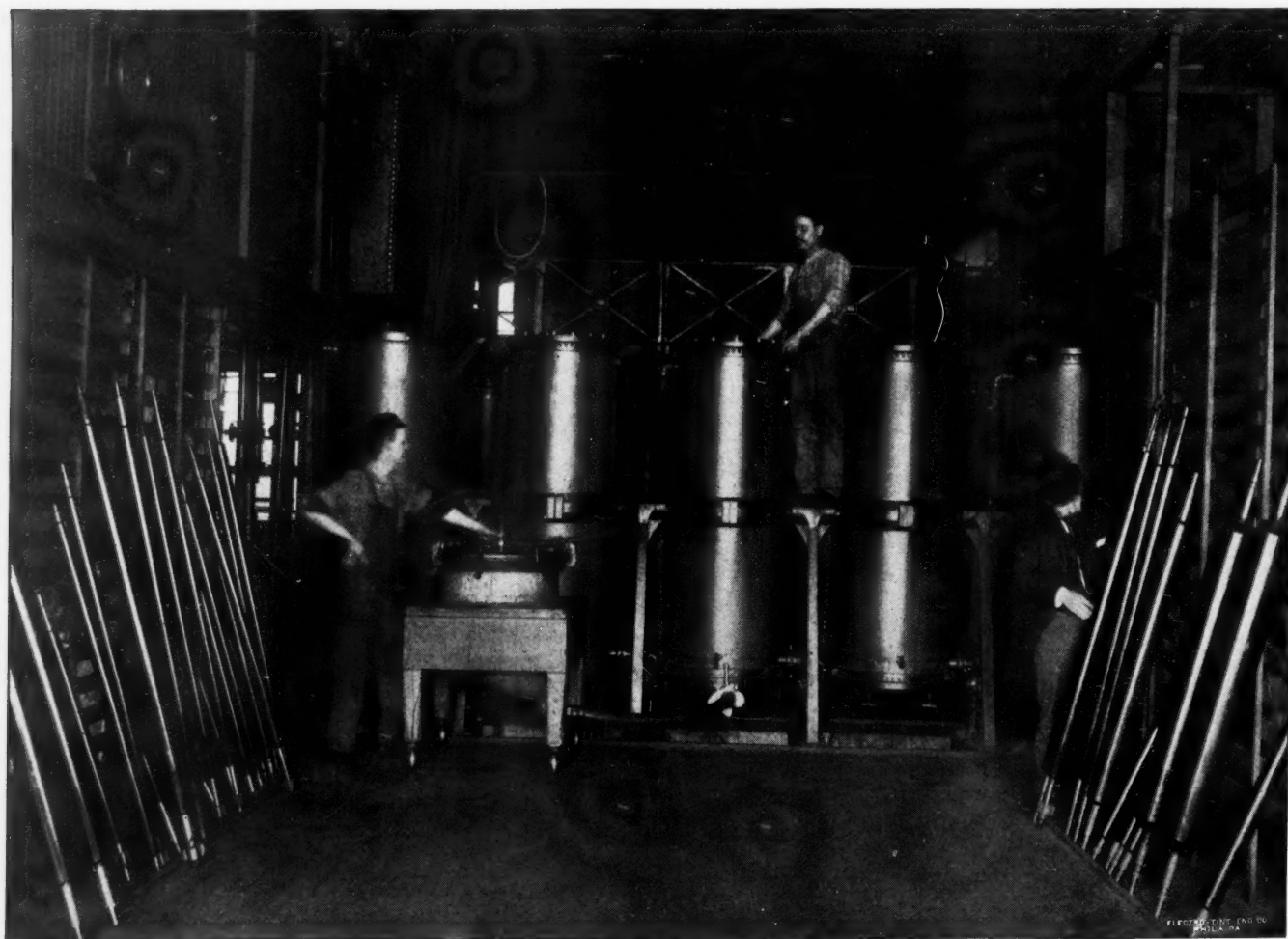
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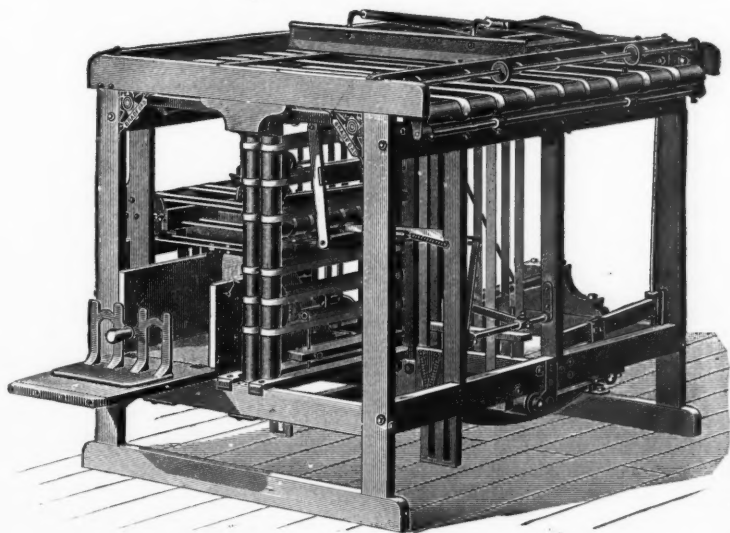
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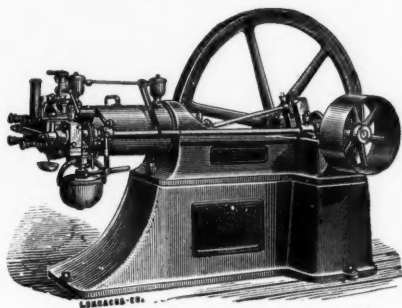
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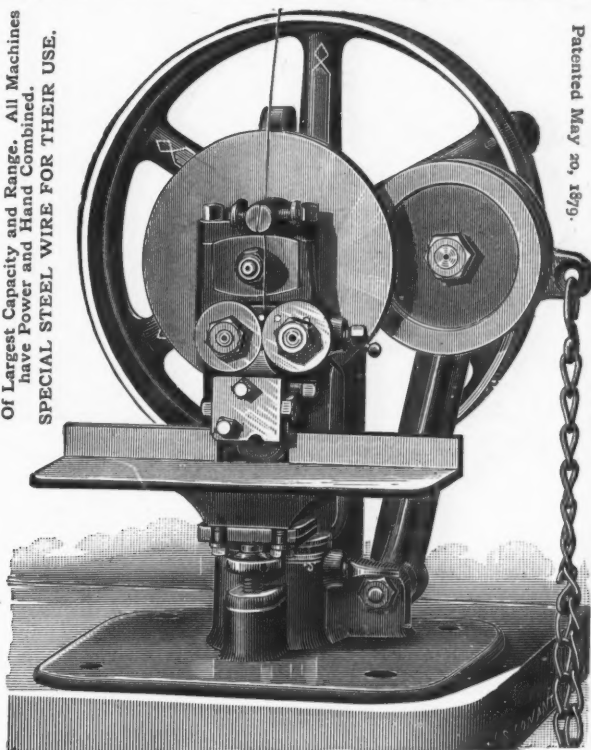
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SPECIAL STEEL WIRE FOR THEIR USE.**



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Wire per thousand books costs but one-half that used by any other Stitcher.
No. 1 Size stitches from 1-16 to 9-16 inch thick, 90 to 100 stitches per minute.

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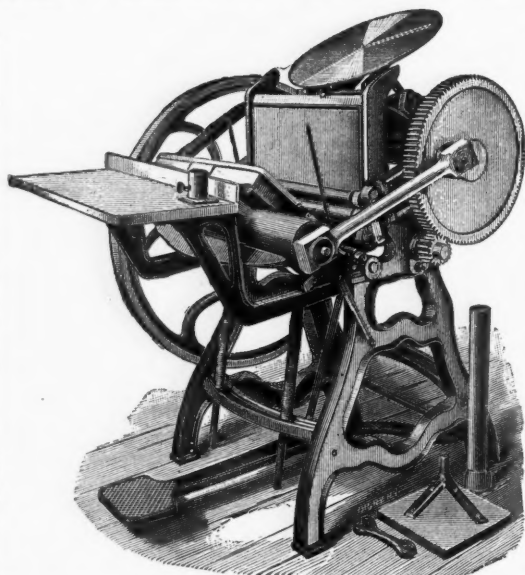
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Steam Fixtures, \$12. Ink Fountain, \$12. Boxed and delivered free in N. Y. City.
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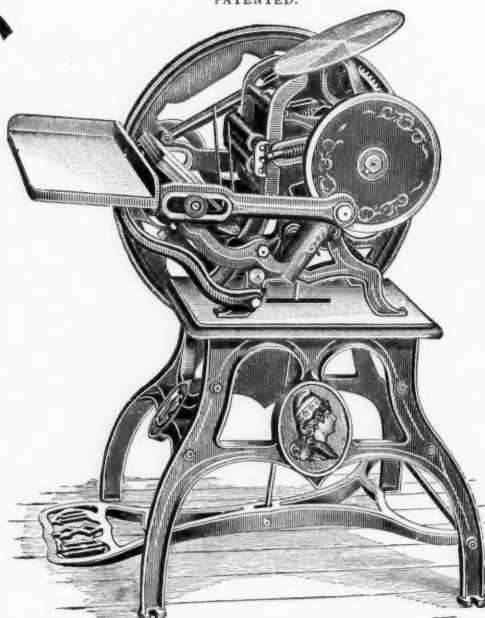
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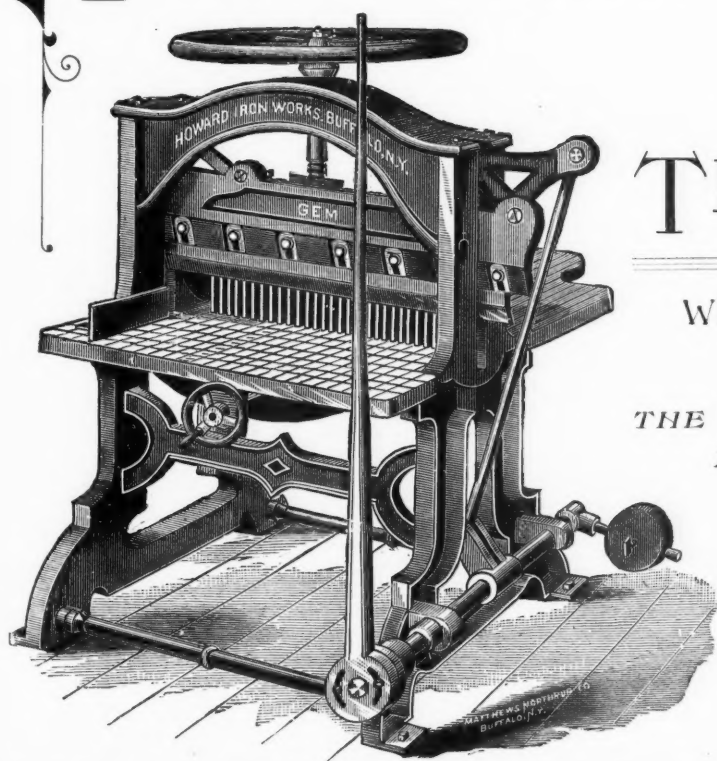
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SPECIMEN OF FRENCH RULE WORK.

E. Marquily, compositor, rue Sauffroy prolongée 3, Paris.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A WORD WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

We hope our valued corps of correspondents will not take offense when we ask them to **BOIL DOWN** their effusions in future as much as possible. We are very glad to hear from every section of the country, but our correspondence feature has assumed such proportions that it is impossible to publish all that is sent us. Friends, be brief and to the point, and **THE INLAND PRINTER** readers will think all the more of your contributions for their being so.

A CORRECTOR CORRECTED.

To the Editor: NORTH EASTON, Mass., November 29, 1890.

In the November issue of **THE INLAND PRINTER** you give *I-tal'-ics* as the correct pronunciation of this word. May I make bold to ask you where you find authority for this? Both Worcester and Webster give *It-al'-ics* as the only way.

A. A. GILMORE.

[Webster's Dictionary is the authority in the office of **THE INLAND PRINTER**, and in it the pronunciation is given *exactly* as it appeared in our last issue. Our correspondent had better put on his glasses.—EDITOR.]

FROM BAY CITY.

To the Editor: BAY CITY, Mich., December 8, 1890.

The annual election of officers of Bay City Typographical Union, No. 81, took place on December 7, and resulted as follows: President, E. Cummings; vice-president, M. W. Campbell; recording secretary, Frank Taylor; financial and corresponding secretary, Jason Waterman; treasurer, Fred. Wharton; sergeant-at-arms, J. W. Hand. Executive Committee, E. Cummings, M. W. Campbell, Jason Waterman, T. Wheaton, Fred. Wharton. Work here has been very dull for the past month and the prospects for the immediate future are not very bright. It must be said for the first time in a good many years, this city has been overstocked with printers. The *Post* has suspended, but there is talk of a stock company starting it up again. At the time of suspension it ran only three frames. Mr. William F. O'Brien, after an absence of over a year, has returned home again. Mr. M. H. Garrels, late of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has returned with his family to this city, and is once more at his old post on the *Evening Press*. Mr. Gus. F. Demorest, also of Minneapolis, is foreman of the *Morning Tribune*.

TO PREVENT ANGLE ROLLERS CHIPPING.

To the Editor: YORK, Pa., December 1, 1890.

In the November **INLAND PRINTER** I noticed an article under the head of "Practical Talks on Presswork" relating to angle rollers, and why manufacturers persist in setting them at an acute angle.

While the writer hits the nail squarely on the head as far as grinding the face off them is concerned, he evidently is not aware that the evil could not be easily remedied by a vibrator attachment. When the bed of a cylinder press is moving back to take the impression, the angle rollers are turning in that direction, and before they have time to stop they are caught by the bed and turned in the direction the bed is *then* moving. The reaction just at this moment is so great that the rollers are chipped or ground off at the ends and in a few thousand impressions are practically ruined and the composition deposited on the bed of the press and

from there carried on the form and into the fountain. The ink manufacturer is blamed for sending dirty ink and the roller manufacturer for bad rollers.

This is certainly a very bad fault in a great many presses, and in order to remedy this evil I set my head to work studying out something to prevent angle rollers from chipping. About four weeks ago I completed my invention, and have had my press running with it on ever since with a new set of rollers, and the result is truly wonderful—rollers as smooth as plate glass.

I have filed my application for a patent, and in the course of a month or two I will be able to offer it to the trade at a *very* small cost, or sell the patent to some reliable press manufacturer to use on his presses.

M. W. F.

FROM WISCONSIN.

To the Editor:

RHINELANDER, December 10, 1890.

Believing that a few lines in reference to the printing trade in our promising young city will prove of interest to your readers, I send the following. Rhinelander is a town of about 4,500 inhabitants, and is increasing rapidly in population. Its chief industry is lumbering, there being twelve saw mills located in its midst, besides planing mills and sash, door and blind factories. There are three weekly newspapers published here, namely, the *New North*, *Oneida Herald* and the *Vindicator*. The *New North* is the principal paper of the place, it having been established some eight years ago by C. F. Barnes, who conducted it for two years, and then sold out to G. W. Bishop, under whose management it still is. In politics it is republican.

The *Oneida Herald*, the democratic paper of the county, was moved here five years ago from Merrill, where it appeared for a year as the *West Merrill Herald*. D. S. Johnson is its editor and proprietor.

The *Vindicator*, an independent paper, was brought here from Eagle River three months ago by Sam Shaw, of the *Crandon Republican*. It is making a hard fight for a livelihood, but whether it will meet with success or not I am unable to say.

All the offices enjoy a good advertising and job patronage, and the bosses all seem happy.

The population of the city will doubtless double during the next five years.

ARGUS.

THE ENTERPRISE TYPOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE.

To the Editor:

BROCKTON, Mass., December 9, 1890.

The Enterprise Typographical Institute is a body of printers who have formed an association in this city, and have quarters at 60 Main street. Its objects are to have a place where members of the craft may meet and discuss matters pertaining to the trade, and includes in its membership publishers, editors, reporters, compositors, pressmen and all who are connected with the trade. Here may be found a library of two hundred volumes, besides **THE INLAND PRINTER** and other leading trade papers. A benefit society is connected with the institute which pays to its members, in case of sickness or disability, \$10 a week, each member paying his proportional part.

As long as the Enterprise Typographical Institute exists you may count on one subscription, at least, from Brockton.

The trade is flourishing at this time, with a good outlook for the future.

H. E.

FROM ST. JOSEPH.

To the Editor:

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., November 29, 1890.

Business during the month has not been on the rush by any means, but the various job offices have been running with their regular forces.

The Posegate Printing & Lithographing Company, so it is again said, is preparing for the change which it contemplates undertaking, namely, the purchase of a new outfit. Mr. Samuel Ostrander, for twenty years connected with this institution (until lately the Steam Printing Company), and for the past twelve years foreman in the pressroom, has resigned. It is not known, as yet,

what disposition Alderman Ostrander will make of his mechanical abilities. Mr. Jeff Gabbart succeeds him.

William Campbell, one of our local job artists, has accepted a situation at Shirley & Kessler's.

The *Herald* will come out in brand-new dress Monday morning, and the *Gazette* will follow during the week. Both papers will move to new quarters opposite the custom house; in fact the new offices are there now. They occupy a building built especially for them. The *Herald's* composing and local rooms are on the second floor, and the *Gazette's* rooms on the third. The counting rooms and managers' offices are on the first floor. Both papers will use the same press, a new Potter perfecting machine, with Goalman Stuart as chief pressman. The boys are much pleased at the change, for the type in use on the *Herald* is completely worn out.

The *News* was compelled to hastily transfer its quarters Tuesday. Excavations for the foundation of a new building adjoining on the north rendered the *News* building unsafe, and Manager Shultz, to guard against any accidents to his plant or employes, decided to abandon the building. Temporary quarters were found in the *Ballot* building, whose press they are now using.

Joshua S. Rigdon, well known to printers throughout the West, has quit the case and purchased the *Union Star Comet*. "Rig" has been looking for a snap ever since he and General Grant left Galena, Illinois, and now declares he finds his most sanguine expectations about to become a realization. S. M. W.

A WOMAN'S REJOINDER.

To the Editor: HAMILTON, N. Y., December 6, 1890.

In the November issue of THE INLAND PRINTER F. W. Thomas contributes an article, entitled "Oh, Yes!" which undoubtedly met the unqualified approval of not a few. Mr. Thomas made a mistake in favoring THE INLAND PRINTER. He should have sent his communication to some of the editors of our leading dailies, asking for a "top of column and next to reading matter" position, or some place where it would attract the attention of ladies. The editor, in his wisdom, would probably place it under "Fashion Notes," or "Hints on Home Decoration," and imagine that thus it would meet the eyes of "fair feminine creatures," who would be thankful for their deliverance, and the honor of the trade would be saved. To be sure, under present circumstances, he is not subjected to so much criticism, as perhaps only one out of every hundred of THE INLAND PRINTER readers is a woman.

How many average pressfeeders, finding a difficulty about the press, can take it to pieces and put it together again O K? About as many as the average man who comes into the office and requests to look at the engine because "he is so interested in such things." After watching the revolutions silently, and stroking his beard thoughtfully, he will probably burst forth in some such ecstatic exclamations as these: "Well, isn't she a daisy?" "Runs so smoothly and quietly." "Who would think there was so much power in such a little thing?" "How perfectly the wheel turns," etc. The facts are that at that time the engine was needing repairs more than it had in six months and its distressing thumping was palpable to the least in the office, even though she be a woman. Of course, the office would not criticise the man who could thus compliment, and gracefully accepted the position.

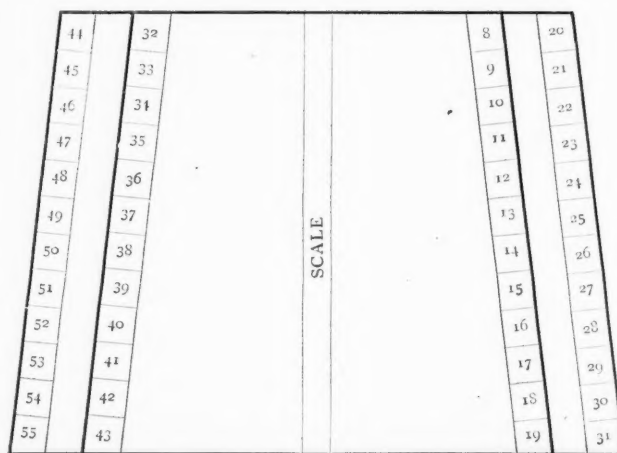
We all acknowledge the superiority of man in some things; but how many men, after having the mystery of tatting shuttle, crochet needle and mat hook explained, will understand them, even though the descriptive power displayed be equally as good as Mr. Thomas credits himself with? Very few, and why? Because he is not interested in them. Experience has clearly proven that some women do become interested in printing and that they will not only become printers some day, but many are now, and good ones, too. The majority of those who "kick" against women entering the trade are those who, because of their incompetency, are afraid of the extra competition which the increased number of good artists would necessitate. Give the women a chance and they will prove their ability to become good printers. L. Y.

A PLACE FOR COMPOSING RULES.

To the Editor: CINCINNATI, Ohio, November 20, 1890.

I send you a description of a little stand for composing rules, which I think many offices could adopt with advantage.

This stand consists of set of shelves, or pigeon holes, ranged one above the other, graded off by picas, from 55 to 8 (or whatever sizes are needed), into which the rules are inserted, according



to their lengths, as shown by scale on side of stand. Openings are made large enough to put finger in to draw out the rule.

Perhaps the best way to make this is to form each shelf separately in shape of a box, made of pasteboard, using a piece of 6-pica wood furniture for a mold or pattern, leaving both ends open. Make first box 55 picas long, next 54, and so on down to 8. When these are dry enough to handle, stack up on each other in regular order, pasting between each box, and ranging all in line at the back carefully, four stacks of twelve each. Put the two stacks side by side that are to go together, and fasten with paste, now close back ends with pasteboard, and place the two sections back to back, making stand complete.

Cover all with colored paper to taste. Print a column of pica figures from 1 to 55 and paste on center of stand, to use as a scale to measure rules by. Paste figures showing length on side of each hole; diagram shows them in the hole, but they should be on side.

It will be better to fasten on a broad base, or load with a piece of metal plate, to prevent it upsetting easily. This style of stand is preferable to one in which the rules stand on end, where, if a short one is accidentally dropped in, the stand must be turned over to get it out. Can be made by bindery hands at no outside expense. R. E.

TEACHING APPRENTICES.

To the Editor: MANCHESTER, N. H., November 20, 1890.

You have several times published letters from printers who objected to teaching apprentices. They claim that the journeyman should not be expected to do any teaching—that it should be done by the foreman. How many of these objectors have stopped to think, or have thought without stopping, that they teach themselves while teaching others? The experience of others may differ from mine; but I have had much experience in teaching during the last three years, and I know my business better for it. Some of my pupils were anxious and quick to learn, earnest and conscientious; a few were stupid, many were careless; but if I had failed utterly to teach any of them anything, the effort to teach would still have been helpful to me. I learned my trade under many disadvantages. Some of these I have overcome, while I am yet struggling with others. Conscious of my own defects, I resolved that I would never see anyone go wrong, as I so often did, for want of a little advice or showing; and I have found that this practice has been profitable to me in a selfish way—has enabled me to do better work. Children are fond of asking "why?" and the bright pupil in any business will often ask

"why?" How many printers can give the reason, clearly and distinctly? How often the answer is, "because it's right," or "because I say so." No one really knows a thing until he can teach it, and I am willing to have my knowledge measured by my success as a teacher. I know there are two sides to this question; I know that it takes time to teach; but sometimes the apprentice can do a favor to the journeyman; will he not be more willing to help one who has helped him? A little more wisdom in our selfishness would be better for us all. I heartily approve your efforts to raise the standard and the quality of work; you have helped me much in the past and I hope to learn more from you in the future; you seem always to do your best against shortsighted selfishness wherever you find it, and I am glad of it.

I inclose a sample of what's-its-name. Perhaps it is not bad enough to be displayed among your samples of "How not to do it," but it is sufficiently bad. I asked the artist if he had any briefer boldface condensed references from the Boston typefoundry and he had never heard any of the terms used. When he took his pipe from his mouth he told me a little of his history. Lazy, shiftless, he would have failed at anything.

In another wrapper I send the work of an eight-year-old boy, an imitation of something that appeared in *THE INLAND PRINTER* some time ago. Done with a lead pencil and ordinary school crayons. I think it is very good.

I hope to hear more from you about technical schools for printers. I hope, in fact, to learn more from you about all branches of the printing business.

E.

A NEGLECTED VETERAN.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., November 24, 1890.

William Allen Silloway was born in Orange, Vermont, September 17, 1817, and when he was twelve years old he entered a printing office to learn the trade, he having had the usual common school education of the Green Mountain state up to that age. His master was a thorough Scotch printer of those days, and boys then learned all branches of the business in a thorough manner instead of one branch, as now. After serving six years in that country office, we find the subject of our sketch foreman of an office in New Hampshire, and a few years after he had drifted to Boston, where he was anxious to more thoroughly learn the finer intricacies of the "art preservative," or the "black art" as it was often then called by some clergymen. He was at all times a diligent "disciple of Faust," and always strived to be at the head of all departments of printing. After a few years here we then find him in New York, from whence he went to England and entered the office of Homan & Wier, at Oxford, where he remained five years, setting up the Bible in the original Greek—King James' original edition—one column being the Greek and the other the English translation; hence he is known as the only printer in America that has accomplished such an undertaking. He has also set up the New Testament in French and Spanish, and today he is equally at home in those languages in plain matter or jobbing—being a good job compositor and in designing, etc. While in England he married a daughter of Sir William Blackie, and niece of Sir Richard Houghton, of the British army. After returning to this country he published a weekly newspaper in the State of New York till the war broke out, when he left all and entered the service for the preservation of the Union. He was promoted from time to time till in 1862 he was on the staff of General McClellan as lieutenant-colonel. He was several times wounded, and was at one time a prisoner in old Libby's walls. In 1863 he resigned and the same day was appointed an acting first assistant engineer, temporary service, in the United States navy, where he served till October 28, 1865, serving four years and eight months. Since the close of the war he has been employed at the business in various capacities, and now, though suffering from rheumatism and other bodily infirmities, he is employed in one of our Boston offices where he just manages to earn a bare living for himself and wife, never complaining of his lot so long as he is given employment when able to work; and now, in his seventy-fifth year, he

can go to the case and set up from 6,000 to 7,000 ems in ten hours of first-class book composition, which is a good day's work for any compositor. Infirmities are fast creeping upon him, and he is living at No. 1 Jefferson street, this city, almost forgotten and nearly friendless, striving manfully to fight the battle of life for an existence and keep the wolf from the door. How true is the maxim of St. Aunitaz, "When old age comes on, younger ones take your place—age is kicked out to eke out an existence as best it can, or starve by the wayside." S. W. L.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor:

TORONTO, Ont., December 7, 1890.

The first sleighing of the season here made its appearance last week, and already a slight briskness of trade has invaded several of the job offices, while others are not so busy as they were. There are still many walking around, while others are working overtime. It is a great pity that such should be the case, and some remedy would not only be a blessing for the non-workers, but also a relief to those who are overworked. One way to thus help both parties—in fact the only practical way—would be to increase the scale for overtime to such a rate that the employers would prefer giving the non-workers employment to paying the extra rate for overtime. At present the difference between the rates for time and overtime—four and one half cents per hour—has no deterring influence over the employers. Then, as regards pieceworkers, they receive no extra compensation at all for overtime, and how they have so patiently withstood this injustice so long is something I cannot comprehend. There is a scheme on foot now, I believe, to remedy their condition.

There has been of late considerable murmuring regarding the scale of timeworkers here. True, as compared with other skilled trades, they are inadequately compensated; but I am inclined to the belief that a greater ill than this is the inability of so many to secure regular employment. The remedy is a shorter day's work.

The new labor paper, the *Labor Advocate*, which I spoke of recently, made its appearance last week, and while it has the faults of an initial number, gives promise of making its presence felt in the future. The Grip Publishing Company are the proprietors, and Mr. Phillips Thompson is editor. I think that if the price was a little less it would be more assured of success, both financially and otherwise.

Mr. Harry A. Livingstone, of the *Empire*, was recently married to Miss Madeline E. Wiltshire, daughter of Mr. Henry Wiltshire, of the *Mail*. The groom was presented with a purse by the *Empire* staff before leaving to accept a position on the *Montreal Star*.

No. 91 has lost one of its most earnest workers. Mr. David Hastings, who for some years was municipal reporter for the *News*—and a good one, too—has seen fit to sever such connection to accept a position on the *Hamilton Herald*. Before going he was asked to receive from the hands of several parties donations befitting his popularity. The mayor and aldermen gave him a gold watch, with a very suitable inscription thereon; the other municipal reporters presented him with several articles of silverware; and the *News* staff also showed its appreciation of his genial manner and ability in a tangible way. Mr. Hastings was the most polished orator No. 91 had, and his words always had a convincing effect upon his hearers. He was one of our delegates to the Trades and Labor Council, and here, again, his ability was always recognized.

Mr. F. Diver, electrotyper and stereotyper, has assumed the management of the Central Press Agency.

Mr. Douglas Ford, who is well and not unfavorably known to many job printers, and who was formerly superintendent in the *Mail* jobroom, and who more recently held a similar position in Murray & Co's, is now with R. G. McLean, and his pleasing countenance helps to lighten the burdens of the compositors there.

We have what we call "an optional scale" for the daily papers, which gives the proprietors the option of paying 30 cents per thousand ems, the compositor to get the advertisements, or paying 33½ cents, the office to take the advertisements. The *Globe* and

World staffs are working under the 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents rule, and express satisfaction with the arrangement.

Since my last letter the *News* has taken unto itself a new garment—one in which its appearance is much improved. It was made right here in Toronto, by J. T. Johnston, our local typefounder.

Christmas numbers of regularly published periodicals seem to have become very popular. The special Christmas number of *Saturday Night*, our enterprising and successful society paper, is a work worthy of much praise, being printed in the highest style of the art. It was printed in James Murray & Co's pressroom, and shows what can be accomplished with good paper, good ink, good presses, good type and good workmen.

I expect to have something of more than ordinary interest to communicate next month.

JIM DEE.

FROM LANSING.

To the Editor : LANSING, Mich., December 8, 1890.

The newspaper business is flourishing in Lansing. Harry B. Stitt, who for several years has been connected with the *Lansing Journal*, and Orrin Stair, a job printer, have started a new weekly paper, which is named the *Saturday Call*. It is a six-column quarto, very neat in appearance, and starts out as an independent (politically) society sheet. The first edition appeared last Saturday. With Messrs. Stitt & Stair at the helm it is safe to say that the *Call* will be a success in every way, and, to use the old, stereotyped expression, will "fill a long-felt want."

The report gained circulation here last week that the *Lansing Staats Zeitung* had "gone up," but Mr. Hansen, the proprietor, came down from Port Huron, settled all matters satisfactorily, and the paper will be published as usual.

E. C. Alchin, ex-proofreader of the *State Republican*, has gone to Bear Lake, Michigan, and will start a paper.

S. N. Chilton, president of No. 72, acted as delegate to the American Federation of Labor, at Detroit, December 8, for the Trades' Council and No. 72, having been elected by both organizations.

Last Friday night a number of the friends of James Innes called at his boarding place and enjoyed a very pleasant time, during which he was presented with a fine smoking set. Saturday night when he went down to the office to get his pay he was told to step into the bookroom as someone wished to see him. On going in he was surprised to find the employes of the shop awaiting to bid him farewell. After a neat little speech by E. V. Chilson, Jim was presented with a purse of \$20 from his fellow employes. 'Tis needless to say that he was greatly surprised. Mr. Innes has been foreman of the *State Republican* for a long time, and during his stay in Lansing has made many warm friends, who will regret his departure. He left for his home in Aberdeen, Scotland, Monday, December 8.

Business is pretty good here at present, and prospects are better for work after January 1, during the legislative session. A number of the boys came here last week and went to work in the state print shop. The weekly scale is \$13; evening papers 28 cents, bookwork 30 cents.

Assistant Adjutant-General William Cook, whose term of office expires January 1, on account of the change of administration, has made application to join No. 72. He is an old-time printer, having worked over thirty years at the case previous to his appointment as assistant adjutant-general.

Candidates are already in the field for the different offices to be filled at the annual election of No. 72. There are also three candidates out for delegate to the International Typographical Union. Evidently they believe in the "early bird," etc.

Lansing has eleven newspapers and seven job offices.

Charles J. Strang, editor of the *Lansing Agriculturalist*, and Miss Harriet Francis, of Olivet College, were married last week.

All efforts to find the villain who "pied" Thompson's (non-union) job office last month, have thus far been in vain, although \$125 reward is offered.

SLUG ONE.

FROM CINCINNATI.

To the Editor : CINCINNATI, Ohio, December 1, 1890.

Among the establishments recently incorporated under the laws of Ohio is the National Publishing Company, of this city, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The idea of the new company is to publish the *Daily Hotel Journal*, and do a general printing and engraving business. There is not a single printer, nor any one connected with the printing business in any manner, among the incorporators, as follows: Julius Balke, of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company; John Frey, proprietor of the Dennison Hotel; Thomas W. Zimmerman, of the Burnet House; D. C. Shears, of the Hotel Emery, and Joseph S. Peebles, of the Joseph R. Peebles' Sons Company, grocers. The stock company was got up by S. P. V. Arnold, who formerly published the *Daily Hotel Journal* here. Last week every employing printer in the city received a circular from this new company, soliciting their patronage for all kinds of photo, zinc etching, wood engraving and all sorts of process work, and, as an item showing how cheap the new concern will do all kinds of work, offers to print "ten thousand noteheads for ten dollars, the same class of work costing \$2.25 per thousand from other printers." Surely, the printers of this city should rise up en masse and take their orders to this company of hotel-proprietor-printers. A pertinent inquiry comes to my mind now: which of these hotels will be the headquarters and banquet hall of the National Typothetae when it meets here next fall? The above office, needless to say, is not a union office.

The firm of Zinsle & Co., which recently went into the hands of a receiver, has made arrangements with their creditors whereby they are enabled to continue business with the receivership lifted. Of their old indebtedness, they are to pay 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent every three months, the whole to be paid up inside of two years.

Pat Tracey, formerly foreman of the Elm Street Printing Company, who lost a leg several years ago and was unable to secure employment as a pressman, about a year ago started a pressroom for doing presswork exclusively. He put in only one press at the time as an experiment, and has since added two more, and has now about all the work he can do for the three.

It is rumored that there will be a dissolution of partnership in one of our large offices about the first of the year, a large publishing company buying the retiring partners' interest.

The union here believes in printers' ink, as its bills for printing during October amounted to over one hundred dollars.

G. J. Pluckebaum, late foreman for the Sixth Street Printing Company, has resigned his position in that office and gone into the grocery business, in the West End.

George W. Bateman has had another disagreement with Earhart & Richardson, and is no longer editor of the *Superior Printer*. By the way, the great book on colors, which was to be issued by the latter gentlemen on the first of September, has as yet failed to make its appearance. Hurry up, E. & R., or we will all be dead before your work comes out.

Charles A. Kennedy, lately foreman of the bindery of the Ohio Valley Press, has started a ruling and binding establishment at 160 Main street. Charley is a good workman, and we hope will succeed in his new venture.

John R. McLean, of the *Enquirer*, has been putting up a building adjoining the present composing room of that paper, which will be finished this week. The new building is joined to the old, and will contain additions to the pressroom, mailing room and composing room. A concrete floor will divide the pressroom and the mailing room immediately above, thereby preventing fire going above the pressroom. It is said that fifteen extra cases will be put on as soon as everything in the new structure is finished.

It is not often that proprietors of printing offices are caught at disreputable tricks, or attempting to take advantage of their customers' work, but I heard of a case this week that simply "knocks the persimmons." A certain wood engraver took a number of cuts to an office here, and ordered a number of specimen sheets printed, which he intended to send out to business

men as an advertisement of his business. After waiting about ten days for some tidings of the work, he went to the office, and, asking for the proprietor, was told by one of the office hands that that gentleman was out, but to go upstairs and see the foreman about his work. The foreman was busy, and told the gentleman to sit down at his desk for a few minutes and he would be at leisure. He did so, and you can imagine his surprise when he saw on the desk a sheet containing every one of his cuts, with the advertisement of "Blank & Co., Designers, Art Printers and Engravers," over them. Every imprint of the original engraver had been cut out, so as to lead the people to believe that the cuts were specimens of the printers' work. The air was blue in that composing room for awhile. The engraver demanded his cuts, and got them, and he then compelled the firm to cut up, in his presence, every sheet they had printed—some fifteen hundred. They had evidently intended to send out some specimen sheets themselves, and no doubt thought this would be a good way to obtain some fine cuts without going to the trouble of engraving them. Further comment is unnecessary. SCRIBE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.

To the Editor:

WELLINGTON, October 29, 1890.

Work throughout our colony during the past month has been fairly brisk owing to the would-be members of our new parliament being on the stump, preparing for the general elections which take place some time in November. The great feature about the coming elections is the large number of labor candidates, nearly every constituency putting forward its workingman's candidate, but our ranks are so disorganized that I am afraid very few of these specialists will be found at the head of the poll.

Shortly after 2 A.M. on Wednesday, the 8th inst., a fire broke out in the old government printing office, resulting in its total destruction, with its contents. The government estimates the loss at £20,000.

No clue has been discovered to the origin of the fire, the jury at the inquest returning an open verdict. The southern wing of the building was occupied by the survey department, which loses a quantity of valuable lithographic and photographic plant, etc. The chief lithographer informs me that in stones alone they have lost 600 in number, or a total weight of fifty-two tons, which at a cost of 3d. (6 cents) per pound brings up a good sum. The stones were so split by the fire that they are now doing duty as road metal. The customs department lost some instruments, and had a number of registers either charred or utterly destroyed. Among the stock kept in the building by the government printer were over a thousand copies each of Mr. White's "Maori History of New Zealand" and Sir George Grey's "Polynesian Mythology," reports of the early parliamentary debates, some forty cases of printing paper and other material. The loss to this department is estimated at nearly £4,000. The treasury lost a great number of volumes of vouchers.

The first public observance of the eight-hour system took place in this colony on Tuesday last, the 28th inst., when high day and holiday was held under the title of "Demonstration." This day has been set apart by the government every year in commemoration of the eight-hour system, and on Tuesday, the day of its inauguration, the carnival was to a large extent spoiled through the action of the Employer's Association, which refused to recognize the day by closing, as retaliation toward labor on account of the strike. Nevertheless, the show in all the centers exceeded expectation, and next year's show is being looked forward to with great satisfaction, for it is hoped there will not then be any cause for a split between the two parties. In Wellington special interest was attached to the day, owing to the claim that eight hours as a day's work was first practiced in this city, and a presentation before a large crowd was made to the man who instituted the rule, Mr. Samuel Duncan Parnell, who is a resident of Wellington.

TOM L. MILLS.

VERMONT NOTES.

To the Editor:

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., December 10, 1890.

The *Household*, the oldest as well as one of the best home magazines in the country, has been sold by George E. Crowell, of Brattleboro, to Pettingill and Hartshorn, of Boston, and it will be moved there as soon as the arrangements can be effected. Mr. Pettingill is the well-known advertising agent, and Mr. Hartshorn is a son-in-law of Daniel Ford, owner of the *Youth's Companion*. The *Household* was founded in 1868 by Mr. Crowell and Daniel L. Miliken, now a representative in the Massachusetts legislature from Malden. For a few months they conducted the business jointly, when Miliken sold his share to Crowell for 33,333 yearly subscriptions, which Crowell was to procure. For years he struggled to do it before his business was fairly on a paying basis. Finally, after five years of battling, he accomplished his purpose and achieved success. Since then the growth of the magazine has been steady, though not partaking in any degree of the boom nature. Its monthly circulation is now 80,000 copies, which go to every civilized country in the world. Mr. Crowell has done much for Brattleboro, and only retires from business because forced to do so by ill health. The removal of the business will be a serious loss to Brattleboro industries.

The *Teachers' Journal*, of Springfield, is one of the youngest as well as one of the most promising journalistic enterprises in the state. The first number was issued last April, and it now has a circulation of wide extent, going into nearly every town in its own state and being scattered in many states of the West. Changes are contemplated which will place it in the front rank of educational publications of New England. It is the only paper of its class in Vermont, and has met with a cordial reception from teachers everywhere.

The Rutland *Herald* has recently put in a new Cox web duplex perfecting press, which has the capacity of turning off its entire daily edition in an hour or two. It is much the best equipped paper in the state and has bounded forward with remarkable strides since its new management took hold a year or two ago. It was formerly edited by Col. Albert Clark, the present secretary of the Home Market Club, of Boston. Though one of the best newspaper men in New England, he did not make one-half so good a paper as the present editor, Robert A. Perkins, is building up. The *Herald* has been engaged in telling the state some truth about certain measures of reform which are deemed necessary by the best thought of the times. It has made some enemies by its work and hosts of friends.

The Rutland *Evening Telegram* is now issued from the *Herald* office, presumably with the intention of keeping any young man out who might think the famous Marble City a good place to win fame and fortune in the publication of an evening paper.

Among the publishers of the state, none have achieved a more pronounced success than F. W. Stiles, of Springfield, editor and proprietor of the *Reporter*, and one of the best equipped job offices in Vermont for general country work. In 1870 he began business with a Novelty press and one font of type. Now he owns all this and is manager and part owner of the New England City (Ga.) *Record*. He employs five compositors all the time besides himself, and some of the time more than that. This, in a town of less than 3,000 inhabitants, is a large business. As a local newspaper the *Reporter* is hard to equal. All his success has been carved out by his own unaided exertions, and is well merited.

W. S. S. Buck has started a monthly paper at West Randolph which is to be known as the *Young American*, which will contain high-class matter similar to that in the *Youth's Companion*.

There is soon to be a change in the management of the Burlington *Free Press*. Joseph Auld, the present business manager, will retire and assume the management of the Rapid Printing Company, of New York. Mr. Howe, of Boston, a brother-in-law of Mr. Auld, takes his place in the *Free Press* office.

The Londonderry *Sifter* recently celebrated its seventh birthday by coming out with all-at-home print. The *Sifter* has seen some hard times, and because of its outspoken fearlessness several

attempts have been made to suppress it and the editor has twice been arrested and jailed for libel. The people, however, have always promptly rallied to his support, and now the *Sifter* is a voice in state affairs which has more influence than its enemies are willing to acknowledge. The professional politicians are opposed to it but the masses like it and believe in it.

The Bellows Falls *Times* has recently been sold to A. W. Emerson and David Plummer, of Lakewood, New Jersey. Mr. Emerson, a former employé of the office, is to be editor, and Mr. Plummer is only silent partner, presumably furnishing the necessary capital. Mr. Allis, the seller, is well-known in newspaper circles in this state, having been in the profession here for about fifteen years in different places. Having made his pile, he retires to make room for some one else to get rich.

The job printing business of the state was never better than now. More and more each year the people, as a whole, are having printing done. More and more the business man, the professional man, even the farmer, is learning the value of printers' ink as an advertising medium and as a means of making his business known. Nearly every one has business noteheads and envelopes now, and if the government would go out of the business the printer would fare sumptuously on the proceeds of these alone in some parts of our state. Sooner or later the artistic methods of printing will be better understood among even our second rate men, and competition will make the work so much cheaper that there will be a much larger demand. Then will the printer reap a harvest. It is largely in the hands of the trade whether the work is done soon or late. If all would do as well as they could, people would be better satisfied and have more work done. Too much slovenly work ruins any business, but none so much as the printers' trade.

B. H. ALLBEE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., December 4, 1890.

During the past month and for several weeks preceding business of all kinds has been very active. This state of affairs can be accounted for, to a large degree, by the increase of the amount of money in circulation, resulting from the enormous additional fruit shipments to the East this year. For the first ten months of 1890 these shipments figured up 202,744,440 pounds, an increase of over 70,000,000 pounds during the same period in 1889.

The printing trade has reaped the profits of the good season, and the year's business will average up more than that for some time past. Two things especially contributed to the increase in trade—the celebration of the Native Sons of the Golden West and the recent election. The new division of the election districts into precincts, increasing the number about one-half, required the printing of additional precinct registers, and \$18,000 was received for this work, of which all the leading printing houses received a share. The firm which secured the contract divided the presswork among the different establishments in proportion to their size, the great amount of work and the shortness in the amount of time allowed for its accomplishment making it impossible for any one person or firm to perform it and rendering its division a necessity. There being practically no competition, the prices received for the work are accordingly good.

The report of the appraisers of the estate of the late John D. Yost, president of the Typothetæ of San Francisco at the time of his death, was lately filed in the probate court, placing its value at \$196,200. The principal items included in the inventory are an undivided one-third interest in the assets and business of H. S. Crocker & Co., in this city, appraised at \$125,000; a one-fourth interest in the business of the same firm at Sacramento, appraised at \$25,000, and the balance in real estate and stock in various corporations.

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union, held November 30, ten new members and four apprentices were elected. Thirteen new applications for membership were received and placed on file, to be balloted on at the next regular meeting. A committee of two was appointed to revise the constitution and

by-laws of the union. Action was taken in regard to passing rules for the measurement of type below the standard by instructing the executive committee to draw up a plan to equalize its measurement.

The constitution of the "Printers', Pressmen's, Bookbinders' and Electrotypers' Alliance" was indorsed by the typographical union. This corporation has now been sanctioned by all the unions and will elect permanent officers at the meeting called for December 3. The temporary officers are: Chairman, Mr. Marsden, a bookbinder, and secretary, J. J. McDaid, the secretary of the typographical union, both of which appointments will no doubt be made permanent.

A recent decision in reference to boycotting will probably prove of interest to printers. In the case of Messrs. McClatchys, proprietors of the *Sacramento Bee*, the Federated Trades and the Typographical Union, a decision was rendered November 19 which held that boycotting was against the law, and granted the plaintiffs' motion for a temporary injunction to restrain the defendants from boycotting the paper to its injury. The suit was for a perpetual injunction. The judge only decided the law in the case, the defendants having admitted the statements of the plaintiffs' attorneys for the purpose of getting the matter decided. The facts of the case will now be presented so that it may be determined whether the plaintiffs are entitled to a permanent injunction. The printers are determined to appeal to the Supreme Court, if the case be decided against them. The case involves the legality of the boycott, and as it is the first case of the kind brought to an issue on this coast, the decision was looked forward to with general interest. In the decision, Judge Armstrong states that "the defendants claim the right to speak, write or print what they will under the state constitution, but the same section says that they are responsible for the abuse of that right. The defendants are insolvent and cannot pay damages. If they cannot be restrained, the plaintiffs are not guaranteed the right of acquiring, possessing and protecting their property guaranteed by the constitution. If plaintiffs have no redress, then there is no security for property and rights."

The Typothetæ of San Francisco are making preparations for their annual banquet, which is to take place on January 17. The next regular meeting of this body will be held on Wednesday evening, December 10.

There is a demand in this section for good cylinder pressmen. Compositors are abundant; in fact, there are too many around, and good ones at that.

Walter N. Brunt, of Brunt & Co., makes this complaint. He has recently put in one of the largest size Cottrell cylinder presses and had great difficulty in securing a good pressman. This firm are doing a rushing business, devoting their chief attention to fine programmes, invitations, menus and engraving and copperplate work.

C. A. Murdock & Co. are executing some excellent work on calendars and catalogues. During the past month four finely printed books have been turned out by this firm. The artistic work on these publications places them in the front rank of fine printing. "Borrowings," bound in half cloth and fancy paper, is the most artistic, and an edition of 3,000 was exhausted in a very short time. Another edition is now in press. "Rose Ashes," a volume of California poems, by Carrie Stevens Walter; "Life in California," a reprint of a scarce and valuable book relating to early times in this state, by Alfred Robinson, and "The Romance of Swedenborg's Life," by Anna Cronjhelm Wallberg, are all deserving of much favorable comment.

An artistic publication that is attracting much favorable notice both here and in the East is "Yosemite," illustrated in colors, published by H. S. Crocker & Co., of this city. The work consists of thirteen colored lithographic views of the Yosemite Valley and makes a large size parlor book, being 12 by 16 inches, and issued in three bindings—full morocco, wine color, half undressed kid, brown or light color, and full cloth, with fancy paper finish. The firm claim to have had this work in course of publication for the past two years, and have expended a large amount in payment of services to water and oil landscape artists, from whose sketches

the views are taken. Each subject is prefaced by a sheet of French tissue, with the title of the picture and a descriptive poem. Each picture is followed by a page of reading matter, with an initial letter and tailpiece, thus adding twenty-six more views to the work. There are seventeen colors to each plate, making 221 lithographic stones to the thirteen plates. An edition of 2,000 was printed, after which the stones were destroyed, the firm not being able to afford the great expense attached to keeping the same in case of needing them for the printing of another edition.

E. P.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor : WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4, 1890.

We do not feel like offering any apology for not appearing in print in your last number of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, but will promise your readers that such a mishap will not be repeated, if it is in our power to prevent it.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE NOTES.

If our memory serves us properly, we mentioned in our October letter a few facts regarding the adjournment of the Fifty-first congress. Now, we feel as though we were compelled to speak briefly of the convention of congress, which took place on Monday last. This event was the cause of another excitement in the *Congressional Record* rooms at the government printing office. Orders were given on the preceding Saturday for each compositor to have all unnecessary "pi" and other "trash" cleaned up before Monday night. This resulted in a general cleaning up from one end of this room to the other. Thus far very few new faces are observed on the *Record*, most all of the old hands being retained. The bills are yet quite small, but good money is looked for ere long. The "boys" anticipate a "hard session," and from the fact that congress will adjourn on March 4, and that a tremendous amount of business is expected to be transacted during that time, we believe their anticipations are about true. During the vacation of congress the *Record* force have been engaged at day work, and it will prove a great change to them, for a time, to settle down to hard nightwork.

Foreman Aven Pearson and Assistant Foreman William Hickman still hold the reins in the *Record* room, and anticipate a hard struggle until March 4.

Messrs. Ed Burch, Joe Coston, Lincoln Kent and O. Wilson, who were recently temporarily transferred to the specification room, have returned to their old love, and will hold their "cases" on the *Record*.

Messrs. William Lewis and R. Wallace, of the document room, seem pretty well satisfied with their new appointments.

Thanksgiving Day was observed in this city by the craft in general; the doors of the government printing office were closed, and most down town offices also ceased operations. The day was a delightful one, and printers enjoyed themselves at theatrical matinees, football games, and otherwise having a good time. They resumed work on the following day, with pleasant anticipations of Christmas and New Year's holidays, which are close at hand. If it were not for these few holidays, they would be compelled to work a large number of employes at the government printing office, whose presence are invariably required during working hours. Hurry along "dear old Kris."

On Thursday night of last week an informal supper was given under the auspices of a committee of Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 1, subordinate to the International Printing Pressmen's Union of North America, as a compliment to the committee of the union. Nearly every member of the union was in attendance. The supper was a very enjoyable event, and the union man was very abundantly provided for. Toasts were answered by quite a number of the members.

The employes of the government printing office have been making lots of holiday money recently, by means of working until nine o'clock at night. At present that office has a large quantity of "rush" work on hand and was compelled to extend its working hours for a time in order to execute standing contracts. It seems

pretty hard for those employes who go to work at eight o'clock to be compelled to remain at their labors until nine o'clock, with but little or no intermission. Especially is this barbarous to the ladies of the office, who are obliged to remain just the same as their sterner fellow-workmen. Both the treasury and state, war and navy branches of the government printing office are doing night work also. It is rumored that the present state of affairs will continue for some time yet, but it is to be hoped that the new government printing office will be able to do away with this annoyance, and secure sufficient employes to be able to perform the work by the light of day.

Notwithstanding strong opposition, Chairman Joseph Cross was reelected to that position on the *Record* Monday night, and we can safely say that "Joe" is the right man in the right place. We congratulate him on his popularity.

DOWN TOWN NOTES.

The *Sunday Herald* still continues its usual boom, and today that paper is more valuable than it has been in years past. Messrs. Hennessey and Soule are both thorough business men, and as proprietors of the *Herald* are bound to place before our citizens the most readable *Sunday* issue here.

The *Morning Post*, with its many additional attractions (mechanical and otherwise), has the lead in newspaperdom here, being the only morning paper published in the city of Washington. Its *Sunday* edition is always brimful of news, both literary and otherwise, and its circulation is daily increasing. This paper gives out more work to the compositor than any other city paper. At present the sublist is away up into the thirties.

The *Evening Star*, which claims to be the best advertising medium in the city, takes the lead in our evening papers, its only opponent, however, being the *Washington Critic*, which seems to be struggling along in the "same old rut" as of years gone by.

Since the *Sunday Gazette* has changed hands, and also been recognized by No. 101, we feel somewhat interested in its success. The last *Sunday's* edition indicated future prosperity, as its columns were full of good, paying "ads," and lots of spicy reading matter.

Little or nothing is seen or heard of the *Sunday Hatchet* or *Chronicle* any more. The proprietors of both journals failed about a year ago to comply with the easy demands of No. 101, and consequently have since been ignored by that organization. The editor of the latter, we learn, has been on the sick list for a number of weeks, and in an editorial in last *Sunday's* number he gracefully apologizes to his "intelligent" readers for the little attention he has lately given them by way of news, etc. We believe if this journal could by any means be placed into the hands of a moneyed syndicate, it would yet resume its former standing as the "leading newspaper of Washington." Its origin was the result of the hard labor of the late Col. John W. Forney, at the suggestion of our martyred President Lincoln.

Book and job printing is beginning to boom. Legal work at Judd & Detwiler's was the result of calling back a number of old prints to that establishment. Gibson Bros. are also pretty well supplied with work, and have their office well filled with compositors.

Byron Adams has moved his popular book and job office to a more central portion of the city, and is now prepared to do work in his line that will compare creditably with any done elsewhere in this or larger cities. Mr. Adams has a grand display of his ability as an artist in his large show windows in front of his establishment.

The old, dilapidated structure owned by the late William Moore has been lately replaced with a large pressed-brick business house, and his book and job printing office is being carried on in a more modern style. The deceased was a warm friend of the craft, and when it was in his power to assist them in any way he took great pleasure in so doing.

Messrs. DuBois, proprietors of the *Inventive Age*, still continue to make that bi-weekly journal spicy and interesting. They anticipate moving their office to more commodious apartments

soon, after which there will be some marked improvements in the paper's general make-up.

We are pleased to learn that Al. Thompson, chairman of the *National Tribune* office, has so far recuperated as to be able to resume his labors at that office.

EM DASH.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor :

BALTIMORE, Md., December 4, 1890.

Just to what extent *THE INLAND PRINTER* circulates in this vicinity your correspondent may not determine, but if one might judge from the fact that it is seen about everywhere here in the offices of the typefounders and well-regulated printing establishments, we should say that it is a regular monthly visitor to quite a large number of our citizens who engage in the "art preservative" and kindred vocations.

The business disagreement between Isaac Friedenwald and William Deutsch, printers, lithographers and engravers, has been settled, Mr. Deutsch starting business on his own account, while Mr. Friedenwald remains at the old stand on Paca street.

The new afternoon paper, the *World*, seems to be improving as a chronicler of local news. It is sold for a penny, and bids fair, I think, to become a formidable rival of the *Evening News*, a 2-cent sheet that has enjoyed a monopoly of afternoon journalism here for some years past.

Mr. A. A. Hill, failing to establish the *Globe* in this city, has left Baltimore, in quest of pastures new, perhaps. Should he not strike fields more green than he found in this locality, his hard luck ought to be a fit subject for commiseration. In this connection, I will relate an incident that has not heretofore been made public and is known to but few. After the *World* people had bought the *Globe* plant, they got out one edition in the form and name of the latter, and printed therein an editorial purporting to be a sort of valedictory from the late editor. In this supposed utterance of Mr. Hill that gentleman was made to say as follows: "After a brief, but somewhat troubled and exciting career, the *Globe* has decided to withdraw from the field of Baltimore journalism. During its life its proprietors endeavored to give to the public a readable paper, but its trouble with the union printers made it almost impossible to progress. Some \$20,000 were lost in the few months of the *Globe's* life, and there seemed no hope of extending its circulation or general business interest beyond a confined territory."

The above was given to the public in the (supposed) last issue of the *Globe* as coming from its editor; but Mr. Hill never wrote nor sanctioned one line of it. This will be news to most of your readers in this section. It is reliable. It may be further written down that Editor Hill lost but about \$2,000 in his ill-starred newspaper venture, not \$20,000, as falsely stated.

But Baltimore Typographical Union made the most of this fake editorial by having it inserted in all the dailies as a sort of advertisement of its victory over the publishers of the *Globe*. To this was supplemented a card in which the union extended its heartfelt thanks to the public generally for favors shown during the fight, and to organized labor its gratitude for its coöperation.

One evening last week, in honor of the victory over the *Globe*, a supper was given by the boycott committee of the union at the old Rose House, on Gay street. A number of invitations were extended to parties of other cities, but of these only Mr. George Ramsey, of Washington, editor of the late *Craftsman*, was present. James J. Dailey, of Philadelphia, Charles E. Hay and August Donath, of Washington, sent regrets.

Gen. Felix Agnus, business manager of the *American*, who presented a fine saddle horse to the Masonic fair, received the largest number of the votes cast by visitors to the fair as to a question to determine, "Who is the most popular newspaper man in Baltimore?"

One after another of the leading daily journals of the country has broken away from a once strict rule of allowing no advertisement to appear in their columns with even so much as one line of job type. The *Herald*, of New York, sometime since succumbed

to the pressure of the display advertiser; and now the staid *Ledger*, of Philadelphia, has given way in the same direction. Today, the *Baltimore Sun* alone claims the proud distinction of being the only paper in the country that adheres strictly to a rule established over fifty years ago, of allowing nothing over a two-line display in its advertising columns.

I have always fancied that the best standard of judging the largest circulation out of a number of daily papers in a given locality, was the greatest extent of the "want" and "for sale" columns. This may be a safe criterion where such ads are paid for at regular rates, but not otherwise, as is the case with the *Evening World*, of this city. This journal prints every day somewhere about five columns of such advertisements free of charge. This gratuitous mode of giving something for nothing is done in order to attract the masses and thereby gradually build up a large circulation. This is regarded by some as of doubtful utility.

Mr. James W. Cherry, a compositor on the *Sun* for the last twenty years, died here a few days ago in his sixty-third year. He came to this city from Romney, West Virginia.

President Boyle, of the Baltimore Typothetæ, takes a warm interest in the new organization, and hints at getting up a banquet in the near future in order to draw together the entire corps of master printers of this city. There is nothing like a good "set out" to bring about good fellowship among the craft and a fair exchange of sentiment. Good luck to the banquet, Mr. Boyle!

A familiar cry to our citizens in all sections of the city on Saturdays is that made by hundreds of newsboys offering for sale a weekly sheet known hereabouts as the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The "Scavenger" would be a more appropriate name for this sheet, for its columns reek with the filth of the slums, of the divorce courts and of nastiness generally. It has enjoyed a most prosperous existence for four years; that is to say, its publisher, who keeps his name off his paper, has made considerable money out of its sales. Advertisers, of course, have no use for it. It may sound strange to some to say that its circulation is almost as large as all the rest of the secular weeklies put together, and yet such is the deplorable fact. To the credit, however, of the more self-respecting newsdealers, it may be stated that such as these have refused of late to handle the unclean thing.

Book and job work is now quite brisk, the near approach of the holidays giving an impetus to this branch of trade.

There is little of note stirring that might be said to be of interest to the craft.

Wishing all connected with *THE INLAND PRINTER* a merry Christmas, a happy New Year and many returns, I remain

FIDELITIES.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER.

To the Editor:

SYDNEY, October 21, 1890.

The most exciting incident connected with our trade during the past month has been one caused by the fire demon.

On October 2, about 2 A. M., a fire broke out on the premises occupied by the firm of Gibbs, Shallard & Co., printers, etc. (publishers of the *Australian Journal*—monthly—and the *Guide to Sydney and Suburbs*), Pitt street, Sydney. In a little over two hours the flames had extended over an enormous area, and the largest fire that has ever occurred in Australia was burning with a fury appalling to the onlookers. The forenoon had well advanced before the firemen felt that they had the flames under control; but from the time of its breaking out, the efforts of the men could only be devoted to preventing its spreading, with such rapidity did the fire extend. The area desolated extended over 11,000 square yards, or about 2¼ acres. The damage is estimated to amount to £1,000,000. No clue has at present been discovered regarding the origin of the fire. The utmost care appears to have been exercised at Gibbs, Shallard & Co's warehouse since the previous fire, and no one connected with the establishment can offer the slightest opinion as to the cause of the outbreak. The firemen, under Superintendent Bear, worked well. In addition to the metropolitan brigade all the suburban volunteer fire companies were represented. Seven men were injured, and were

visited by the governor at the hospital. Their injuries were fortunately not of a serious character. The water supply, as usual, was unequal to the contest; had there been any wind, it is impossible to conceive where the fire would have stopped. For several days after the disaster it was necessary to play a hose upon the smoldering ruins.

Gibbs, Shallard & Co. are unfortunate in the matter of fires. No less than six have occurred on their premises since 1874, the most serious being that of last year, when damage was done to the amount of £8,000. There is some similarity between the latter and this week's disastrous outbreak. Both began near the same spot.

The firm estimates its loss at £22,000, and has insurance covering £12,750.

At a meeting of the New South Wales Typographical Association, held in the rooms, Royal Arcade, Saturday evening, October 11, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

That the board of management, on behalf of the members of the New South Wales Typographical Association, hereby express their deep sympathy with Mr. J. B. Gibbs in his great misfortune through the destruction of his premises and plant by fire on the morning of October 2, 1890; and while expressing their sincere regret, hope that the vitality which has hitherto characterized him will again place him in that position which he has so ably and honorably filled as one of the foremost master printers of Australia.

A similar motion was also carried condoling with the members of the craft who had lost their situations through the same calamity and complimenting them on their consistent adherence to the union.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

All over our continent there has been a certain amount of slackness, every society recording men walking about, but the general state of the trade has been swallowed up in the absorbing interest attached to what is now called "The Great Strike." In the support of these strikers the typos have proved themselves the leaders both morally and financially. There has been a movement lately in both the Sydney and Melbourne societies to absorb into society ranks all the offices which do not as yet own allegiance. The Melbourne society is at present purging its list of "fair" and "unfair" offices, whilst the Sydney society has appointed a strong committee to go the rounds of the offices, and from all accounts they are meeting with such success that it is expected that when they bring up their report the possibility will be shown of unionizing every printing office in our city. So mote it be! The idea of calling out compositors, which I alluded to in my last, spread to the different centers, but it has been withdrawn, it being generally admitted that no good can be done to the cause of labor, or any assistance rendered to the strike by our coming out. This period of the year is looked upon in Victoria as a busy one, but trade is reported to be at a standstill.

VICTORIAN MASTER PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION.

One of the most flourishing employers' associations in our colonies is the Victorian Master Printers' Association, which is a body which has worked very harmoniously with the Melbourne Typographical Association. This association held their annual meeting in Melbourne at the end of last month, Mr. S. V. Winter being in the chair. In the report mention was made of the good feeling existing between employer and employé, and then it goes on to enlarge upon lessons derivable from the strike, reference being made to the board of conciliation which the Melbourne chamber of commerce proposes to put up, upon which all trades are to sit, and discuss grievances from every branch of industry, and thereby, in the multitude of counsel, it is hoped that strikes will become a thing of the past. "With reference to the agitation at present going on between the employés and their employers," says the report, "we confidently hope that a better basis may be established at the close of the struggle, whereby differences arising in any individual trade may be settled without the entire community being convulsed as at present. Akin to this subject, our association was asked during the year to state whether we would sign the rules of the board of conciliation. To answer that question, it was necessary that we should know whether the Melbourne Typographical Society, representing the employés, was prepared to

sign and adopt them. Your honorable secretary wrote the secretary of that body asking whether they had signed, or intended to sign the rules of the board of conciliation, and received a reply stating that they had not signed and had no intention of doing so. There was, therefore, no alternative but for our association to decline to sign until the Melbourne Typographical Society were prepared to do likewise. It is a matter for regret that this step is not seen by that body to be advisable, as it undoubtedly would be in the interest of both employer and employed that some such settled basis of reference should be available, and your committee hope that ere long this will be the recognized and established court of appeal."

Upon a proposition to discuss the position of the trade (which is interpreted by some to mean a reduction of wages) the association resolved that the time was not yet ripe to reconsider the working conditions of the trade. Some of these masters hold the opinion that the newly established employers' union will be of great assistance should it become necessary to enforce a reduction.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. Alexander McKinley; vice-president, Mr. Chas. Edgerton (retiring secretary); secretary, Mr. A. Stillwell; treasurer, Mr. Andrew Jack (re-elected); committee, Messrs. Walker, Asher, Püttmann, Troedel, and H. Franks. Votes of thanks were passed to the retiring officers, the health and prosperity of the new president drunk, the annual dinner fixed for October 30, and the meeting terminated.

AMICUS.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

To the Editor:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 9, 1890.

Nothing of great importance has transpired in typographical circles this month. The new building of the *Dispatch* is progressing rapidly, and will no doubt be occupied within a very short time.

The *Sun*, which I have spoken of in my letters for some months, has not yet risen above the horizon of the newspaper business. I have been informed by a future editorial writer on this paper that he has no information as to when the paper will issue its first edition. Strange it is that a building has been remodeled, and still the paper does not materialize. A "Constant Reader" of one of the papers asked when the *Sun* will be issued, and is answered that it is doubtful whether the *Sun* will ever be issued. And that has got to be the general opinion.

Anything in connection with books will probably interest your readers, and that is why I narrate the following proposition. Some weeks ago Mr. Henry Phipps, one of Allegheny's prominent citizens and one who has conferred many benefits on the city, offered to present the Carnegie library with one thousand books and also pay the expense of keeping the library open on Sundays. The books were accepted by the council, but owing to an objection made by certain ministers, the acceptance of the second offer was held over. It is more than likely that this offer will be accepted, as the running of the library costs considerable money.

MEMO.

NOTES FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor:

DETROIT, Mich., December 9, 1890.

On Thanksgiving eve, about midnight, fire was discovered in the pressroom of the *Evening Sun*. Before it was brought under control quite a little damage was done to the press and room. The composing room was not damaged. The loss is estimated at over \$10,000. The building has of late become too small and the paper will soon occupy quarters further down town.

The Peninsular Printing Company has added a four-roller combination two-revolution Campbell press to their pressroom.

The Nelson Printing Company, which has been located on Jefferson and Woodward avenues, has been bought by Messrs. Winn & Hammond.

The *Abend Post*, the leading German daily, has moved to its handsome new building on Miami avenue. The paper has been changed to eight pages and is in an entire new dress. It is printed

on a web perfecting press. The composing room is said to be one of the best lighted and furnished rooms in the city.

The William Graham Printing Company, which has for several years been located on Bates street, has been compelled to seek larger quarters for their growing business. They have moved opposite their old place, where they have doubled their room.

A movement is on foot looking to the celebration of Benjamin Franklin's birthday next month by the union printers of this city. Up to the present time there are quite a number who favor such a celebration. A banquet has been suggested, and if celebrated at all that would be the most feasible.

The American Federation of Labor is at present in session in this city. They were welcomed to the state by Governor Luce in a happy speech, and to the city by Acting Mayor Griggs. A banquet will be tendered the delegates on Wednesday evening. For Thursday a large mass meeting has been arranged.

P. A. L.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

The state of the printing business is not very good nor are the prospects very flattering just at this time. Many of the offices have been working short handed or short time. It is likely now that until the holidays there may be busy times. Owing to the great amount of work which was done just preceding election, the present dull time is more keenly felt.

The great talk among the members of Typographical Union No. 8 during the past week has been the victory the union gained in bringing the office of the *Star-Sayings* under their control, thus striking a very hard blow at the "fraternity." This now gives the union control of all the daily papers in the city, and the members are greatly elated over the result, as it has been gained only after a very long and hard struggle. At the last meeting a large majority of the force was initiated in a body, while the applications of many were laid over for consideration, and it is quite probable that some of them will be rejected.

Among the changes in location may be noted the removal of the firm of Claus & Barclay to the third floor of the Fagin building, opposite the postoffice, on Olive street, where they have a nice large office and well fitted up. This firm, although in the business only a few months, are enjoying a fine trade and are now contemplating adding a great deal of new type and additional presses to their plant.

The Buxton & Skinner Stationery Company has opened up a complete line of stationery and blank books in the Fagin building upon the first floor and they have a splendid location for obtaining local trade. It is becoming the custom of our larger printing and stationery houses to open branch houses upon the streets where is the most travel, and have their producing offices in other districts of the city where rent is not so high and where room is easier to obtain.

We hear it rumored that one of our printing offices will put in a complete photo-engraving plant about the beginning of the year. There seems to be a good opening for such an enterprise in this city.

The matter of publishing of the official printing of the city was finally settled by the courts a few weeks ago. The award was again made to the *Evening Call*, after the *Star-Sayings* had sworn out an injunction in which it was alleged that the *Call* did not possess the necessary amount of subscribers or circulation. The injunction being overruled and the bond being approved, the *Call* entered upon its contract.

Mr. Robert P. Studley, head of the well-known printing firm of R. P. Studley & Co., died on November 10, at his home at Webster Groves, Missouri, a suburb of this city. He was a prominent member of the St. Louis Typothetæ, and a delegation from that body attended the funeral upon the 12th, and accompanied the body to this city and then to Bellefontaine cemetery, where it was laid to rest. Mr. Studley was one of the oldest employing printers in the West, and the first steam lithograph press in the city was set up and run in his office. He was always upright and honest in his dealings and his loss is keenly felt in the

community. He had been in ill health for the past year and was sixty-four years of age at the time of his death.

We hear it from good authority that the son of one of our prominent typefounders is soon to take to himself a better half. No names are yet to be mentioned. In advance, however, we wish them happiness.

Our townsman, Mr. Richard Ennis, is not neglecting an opportunity to say something in favor of an international copyright bill, which he desires to see passed this coming session of congress. We hope such a bill will be passed.

Looking to the securing of a portion of the Mexican trade we notice that the Associated Furniture Manufacturers of this city have a large illustrated catalogue in press. In this line there has recently been formed a St. Louis Spanish Club, having two classes of members, those who are learning the Spanish language and merchants and dealers who thus secure the services of native Mexicans to translate letters and give advice upon matters pertaining to that country. There are also two monthly journals published in this city for the purpose of bringing the merchants of the two countries into closer business relations.

THE PRINCESS.

CHAPEL AND CHAPLAINS.

During the last century and at the commencement of, this, the employés of each printing office, compositors and pressmen, formed among themselves in the office a little society, having its customs, rules and privileges, to which they gave the name of *chappelle*; the members were naturally called *chapelains*.

The chapel, notwithstanding its name, had nothing of a religious character; neither did it resemble the present societies for mutual aid and protection, as there was no occasion for such associations in that happy time, when copy was abundant and printers were wanting. It was simply a provisionary society—gastronomic, organized with a view of providing funds for the festal observance of St. John's and St. Martin's day.

The only requirements for admission were the payment of a small sum on entering the office, not to exceed thirty sous, and about nine livres of the first wages received.

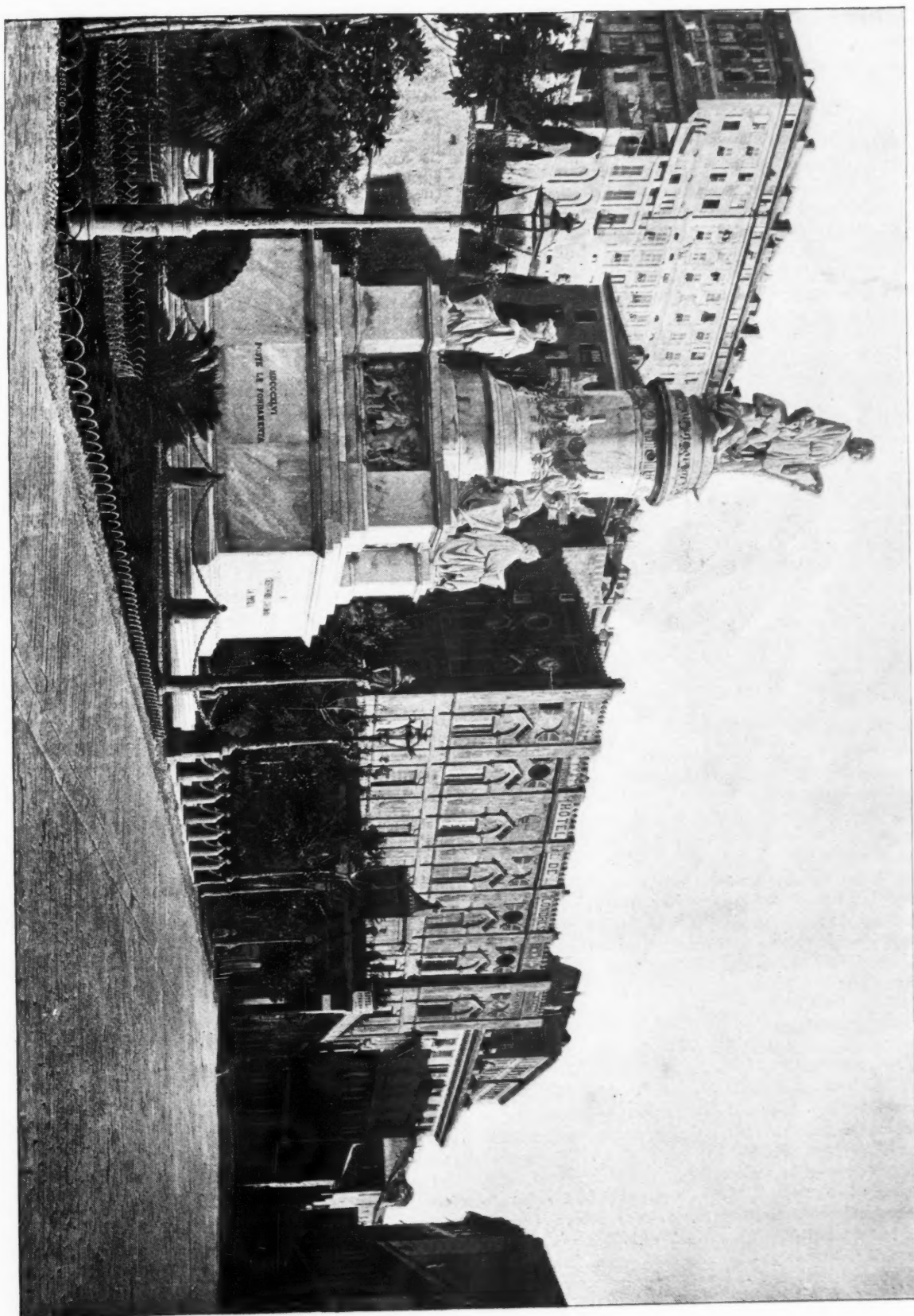
Independently of these two taxes which were obligatory upon all, the regulations specified other laws which admitted of observance, evasion or amendment.

The apprentice who began or finished his term, the confrère who married, the members who quarreled or joked too roughly, the one who forgot to put out his candle when he quitted the office at the close of the day, or even absented himself for a few moments, the one who played tricks, all were obliged to pay a fine, and a refusal involved the forfeiture of further rights.

The chaplains had another source of revenue in the raids which they made on the authors and patrons, as well as the manufacturers of paper, ink and other supplies. The publisher also donated to them three copies each of all works printed by them and known as *copies de chapelle*. By this they still further increased their treasury.

On St. John's and St. Martin's day a division of the funds was made among the members and the following day they commenced the fête, which was usually prolonged several days, leaving the forms empty and the presses silent. The employer or *bourgeois*, as he was then called, might storm or weep—nothing would avail; the chaplains were joyous and happy in the present, confident in the future, their only care—to amuse themselves in the best manner and for the longest time possible—*L'Intermédiaire des Imprimeurs*.

A FRENCH machine-builder is making paper pulleys for power transmission, based on the principle of the paper car-wheel. The pulleys have metal hubs and arms on which the soft paper mass is mounted and has been compressed. After drying, the paper pulley is heated in a bath of linseed-oil and resin to give it greater resistance against the influence of moisture. The pulleys are said to be very light and of low price, and to have given excellent results in practice.



THE COLUMBUS MONUMENT AT GENOA, ITALY.
Half-tone reproduction from photograph by A. Ziese & Co., Chicago.

A "TIP" TO CHAPELS.

SOME SUGGESTIONS AS REGARDS OUR FUTURE CRAFTSMEN.

BY JOHN M. DOLLARD.

THE mechanical part of the printing industry in the United States, as near as can be estimated, consists of one hundred thousand employés, who are scattered at the printing and kindred trades, namely: compositors and job printers, pressmen, feeders, bookbinders, folders, electrotypers, stereotypers, engravers, etc.

The International Typographical Union embraces in its membership thirty thousand practical journeymen of that number, each member having served an apprenticeship of at least four years. The Typothetæ Union of employés (organized by the employers for the purpose of superseding the International Typographical Union), the employés of the country towns where no attempt at organization has as yet been made, with the thousands of boys and girls employed in large cities, make up the balance of the one hundred thousand.

The foremost question before the printing fraternity today is that of apprenticeship, and in the councils of the International Typographical Union it receives more consideration than any other subject, although, at the present writing, no satisfactory legislation has been agreed upon; even the mighty Typothetæ have taken recess from their "filberts and wine" long enough to agree that legislation is necessary in regard to the future "American printer."

There is no doubt in the minds of all practical managers of printing offices, foremen especially, and it has been demonstrated in all paying metropolitan offices throughout the country, that a man bearing a card of the International Typographical Union is, in almost every case, the most profitable man to employ. This passport is supposed to be a letter of recommendation from people who are responsible, stipulating that the bearer has all the practical qualifications of an experienced journeyman; has served a legitimate apprenticeship as such, and not only is supposed to possess all these merits, but be of good moral character as well.

Every well regulated office has, or should have, a "chapel," or organization of employés, with stringent rules, designed for the best interests of the employer as well as the employé. An office regulated under proper chapel rules means a large saving of material and time to the office, as well as the education of the men to systematic method and discipline, which means swift production. All chapels are open to employers for conference when desired, and nothing is more brotherly or religious than a meeting of the chapel when the "Silent Messenger" calls a member of the office (be he employer or employé), and to hear the eulogistic remembrances delivered by the associates of the departed. While our chapels are an aggregation of good points when properly regulated, they are, in the opinion of the writer, derelict in the matter that should be considered one of the cornerstones, in fact the keystone of our organization—that is the proper training of our future craftsmen, our apprentices. Our organization is the most progressive in existence among wage workers, as the building of the future home for disabled printers, and other leading legislation will testify; and the membership is becoming so great, that to keep the International organization card what it has been considered in the past, "the synonym of perfection," steps must be taken in regard to our apprentices.

The International Typographical Union stipulates that to turn out efficient workmen the number of apprentices must be limited, as it would be impossible to fill an office with boys and turn out journeymen of ability, so they are regulated fractionally, according to the number of "jours" employed. In the opinion of the writer, if we stipulate the number we should be held responsible for their efficiency. The chapel should have rules, and some constitutions stipulate that "the journeyman shall consider himself the tutor of the apprentice, and advance all the suggestions that he can see are necessary for the education of the apprentice."

A bad point in all offices, in regard to apprentices, is the keeping of the pupil, by the foreman, at some one thing that he has become proficient in, to the utter neglect of all other branches. If he has become valuable at one branch, he will become more so if given a chance at all, and that is one point that chapels should have strict rules upon.

The pressmen have a rule, and they are to be congratulated upon it, "that before an apprentice shall be admitted to membership he shall earn the prevailing scale at least three months, and as a result the members are sought after, being acknowledged "artists" in their line.

An apprentice starting out should be considered the pupil of the chapel, and should be followed up and kept in such a path by the foreman and "jours" that method and system should never slip his memory; and, after being instructed in all the degrees of apprenticeship, he neared the time to take the obligation of our organization, he should hold it in his memory as one of the events of his life, to step out in the world a practical man and an active member of the International Typographical Union.

The average boy, unless kept under submission, is sure to get careless, and what ambition he started out with will soon be lost. He will fall into "ruts" that will stick to him as a journeyman, and the product will be a mere machine without a spark of originality.

How many printers we meet today who, while good in a great many respects have not mastered the most simple rudiments, and as a consequence have "been queered" the first job they started on. Who is responsible for the printer who has not learned the proper manner to locate a form in the chase, adjust quoins and furniture, and the thousand simple preliminaries that the one year's apprentice should understand? The chapel he graduate from, of course.

The writer, while not believing in an indentured system of apprenticeship, advocates that some arrangement should be had by the parents of the pupil and the foreman, as well as the "father of the chapel"; the parents at home to see that he devotes some of his leisure time to study of works that deal with his future profession, and to keep in his memory that he is a pupil in a school where his graduation with honors means for him an honest and independent livelihood, and to be sought after for his accomplishments. An indentured system of apprenticeship, in our opinion, would be "looking backward," and not in keeping with our American rush and progression. A prominent printer of Chicago, now a proprietor, used to picture to the writer the beauty of the seven years indenture system, and explain how thoroughly he learned his trade, as he had been kept handling leads and slugs for two straight years! The apprentice of today with two years' experience does the work that was given to the "artist" of the office ten years ago—that is if properly influenced and trained.

The following is a case that came under the writer's observation in Chicago. A bright lad secured employment in one of the largest offices to learn the business. He was put at the menial occupations that fall to the lot of the beginner. He was just out of school and ambitious to master the "art preservative." He swept out, put leads and slugs away, kept the stones clear of debris, and for three months gave the best of satisfaction. His salary was increased, and in a short time he learned the "case," and could set a fair proof for a boy, and was considered what is known in base-ball circles as a "phenom." His parents were delighted, as he earned a good salary for his age and experience, and allowed him more privileges than were proper. He fell into bad company, got running nightly to dances, shows, etc., paid no attention to elevating his mind, and on the strength of his former success in the office he got the "big head." He imagined he was an expert in every sense, and demanded an increase in salary which was refused; he quit, secured positions in various offices, and at the end of three years applied for membership, members knowing him to be incompetent signing his application. He was admitted, and started out to secure work; he caught on, but was soon found to be incompetent by the various foremen, and secured work only in cases of rushes in business. He had in the meantime

got married and had a family dependent on him. Failure to secure a steady "sit" gave him all manner of imaginings of rings in the union "doing him up," and he soon "fell from grace" and "ratted." He has at present a steady job at ten dollars a week in a typothetæ office, surrounded by a class of men that are even inferior, as printers, to himself, and his prospects of ever mastering the trade are indeed slim.

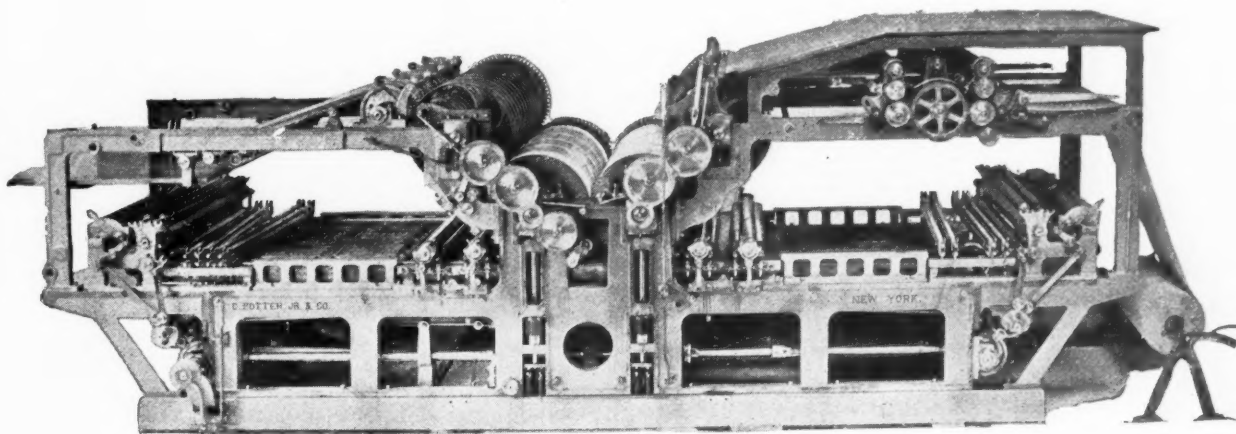
If the chapel and the boy's parents had looked after him, insisted on him regarding his position as that of a pupil, spending part of his leisure time in study, the same as any other professional student, how different the result would be. His ambition would grow, and the result would be that he would be a credit to the organization and himself, and, instead of earning an apprentice's salary, he would be the recipient of a comfortable income, and appreciated by an organization that can point with pride to scores of members that have made enviable reputations as editors, statesmen, politicians, business men, and, in fact, in every profession and walk of life.

The writer does not wish to intrude upon your space, but ideas should be advanced before the next meeting of the International

THE POTTER FLAT-BED PERFECTING PRESS.

For some time past, says the *Paper World*, Messrs. Potter & Co. have been engaged in the perfection of a new press which they are now ready to offer patrons—the Potter Flat-bed Perfecting Press, the qualities and advantages of which will be gathered from the accompanying illustration, and the following specification of its peculiarities: In general the mechanical movements of this press are the same as those which have made the Potter two-revolution press such a decided success. The driving mechanism, the patent screw motion for controlling the perpendicular motion of the cylinder and regulating the impression are identical with those of the other press. Some of the special points of the press are worthy of specific description.

The first of these is the feeding and cutting device for roll feed. As will be seen in the engraving, the paper is taken from a roll at the end of the press and led into forwarding rollers, which in turn carry it between the cutting cylinders, thence through another pair of rollers, which have the now severed sheet under full control until it is seized by the grippers of the feeding cylinder. The



Typographical Union. Steps should be taken by all subordinate unions in regard to this momentous question. It is the pinnacle upon which our organization stands. Delegates should go to the next council with fixed ideas as regards the apprenticeship question. We are the senior organization, and as a result are followed by all. Ideas can be advanced and soon perfected by the International Typographical Union. A system of working cards should be issued to all apprentices; a lecture bureau should be elected by all unions, whose duty it should be to instruct the rising "typo" in the way he should go; in fact all members of our organization should give this question thought, and after the next meeting of the International Typographical Union our apprenticeship system should be invincible.

AN EXPENSIVE INTERROGATION MARK.

A well-known Australian writer—a very bad penman—in mentioning the name of a certain lady in an article, said she was "renowned for her graciousness and charity." For "charity" the compositor read "chastity." The author, on seeing a proof, recognized at once that there was an error; but, unable to remember the word he had used in place of "chastity," marked the proof with what is called a "query"—?—to refer the printer to his manuscript. When the article appeared, the writer—who had intended to pay a pretty compliment to the lady—was surprised to read that she was "renowned for her graciousness and chastity (?)." Verdict for plaintiff, £2,500 sterling, with costs.

MEXICO'S literary fecundity is really marvelous. A recently published bibliography records no less than 12,000 volumes by 3,000 native Mexican authors. The first book printed on this continent was published in Mexico.

cutting and feeding mechanism is fully covered by patents and is the only one by which sheets of various sizes can be cut and carried positively to the grippers without trusting to the uncertainty of a tape feed. This not only does away with the annoying tapes, but the cost of two feeders for each press can also be saved, as the machine feeds itself better and more certainly than it is possible for hand feeding to be done, saving, also, the loss of time and stock, which in most offices forms a considerable item. The change to a different sized sheet is easily and quickly made, all gears being plainly marked to correspond with a graduated scale on the frame. By this means, in connection with an adjustable carriage, and an index finger in connection with the cutting mechanism, the relative position of the cutting cylinder to the feeding cylinder, as affected by the varying sizes of the sheets, is easily determined and exactly adjusted.

Absolutely accurate register is insured. The registering segments on the cylinders not only engage with the usual racks on the type bed, but with each other at each revolution. There is also employed a recently patented device by which the cylinders are driven at all times in full gear, despite their rise and fall; in combination with which the patent cut-bed driving rack renders an imperfect register out of the question. The distribution is that of a four-roll two-revolution press, with rack, screw, table and cylindrical distribution, and is thus adequate for the best class of work.

The press is provided with a patented method of preventing offset, which is at the same time simple and exceedingly effective, dispensing with the offset sheet or movable tympan, and all complications connected with its operation. An adjustable fountain with a carrying roll supplies a mixture to the surface of the second printing cylinder, while a felt roller removes any

surplus which may have been put on, before the sheet reaches the cylinder.

It will be seen that the press is easy of access, convenient in use, certain in all its operations; while, with the established and enviable reputation of the builders, it is not necessary to say that it is thoroughly well made—in fact, no pains having been spared to make a printing machine which in its field should be profitable to the purchaser and creditable to the maker. It is put out in two sizes, the smaller of which has a bed 36 by 52 inches, taking a form up to 31 by 48, and cutting sheets from 26 to 36 inches. The larger has a bed 42 by 60, receiving a form 37 by 56, and cutting sheets from 28 to 40 inches.

We have thus presented the salient features of this invention, which, as being a positive step forward for an important class of printing machinery, will be received with interest by all who are concerned in the progress that is being made in the mechanical department of the greatest of all modern arts. Mr. Potter has been in the field where he is so valued a worker longer than any other man now in the business of press building, but it will be seen that with his able colaborers he does not propose to lag behind in the development of perfected printing machinery.

SIZES OF BOOKS.

The associated librarians of Great Britain in convention assembled, realizing that the familiar terms folio, quarto, octavo, duodecimo, etc., have ceased to possess any specific meaning, agreed to define the sizes of books as follows:

Size.	Abbreviations.	Size in inches.
Large folio.....	La. fol.....	Over 18
Folio.....	Fol.....	Below 18
Small folio.....	Sm. fol.....	Below 13
Large quarto.....	Large 4to.....	Below 15
Quarto.....	4to.....	Below 11
Small quarto.....	Sm. 4to.....	Below 8
Large octavo.....	La. 8vo.....	Below 11
Octavo.....	8vo.....	Below 9
Small octavo.....	Sm. 8vo.....	Below 8
Duodecimo.....	12mo.....	Below 8
Decimo octavo.....	18mo.....	Is 6
Minimo.....	Mo.....	Below 6

According to this scale, the size of the sheet and the number of times it is folded no longer determine the size of books. The foot-rule or yard-stick settles it. The height, and in the case of quartos the width, of the cover is measured, and according to the number of inches recorded the book receives its designation. This is by far the preferable way. Formerly nearly every paper-maker had his own standard sizes of sheets. The result was endless confusion in the nomenclature of sizes. Under this rule he can persist in them without confounding the bibliographer.—*Exchange.*

YOUNG MAN! THIS IS FOR YOU.

1. *Save a part of your weekly earnings, even if it be no more than a quarter dollar, and put your savings monthly in a savings bank.*

2. *Buy nothing until you can pay for it, and buy nothing that you do not need.*

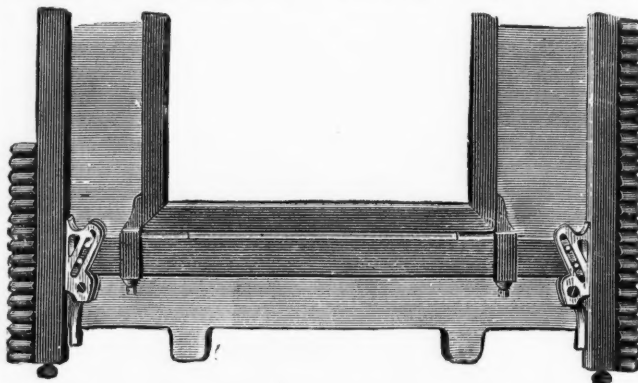
A young man who has grit enough to follow these rules will have taken the first step upward to success in business. He may be compelled to wear a coat a year longer, even if it be unfashionable; he may have to live in a smaller house than some of his young acquaintances; his wife may not sparkle with diamonds nor be resplendent in silk or satin, just yet; his children may not be dressed as dolls or popinjays; his table may be plain but wholesome, and the whiz of the beer or champagne cork may never be heard in his dwelling; he may have to get along without the earliest fruit or vegetables; he may have to abjure the clubroom, the theater and the gambling hell, and to reverence the sabbath day and read and follow the precepts of the Bible instead; but he will be the better off in every way for this self-discipline. Yes, he may do all these without detriment to his manhood, or health, or character. True, empty-headed folk may sneer at him and

affect to pity him; but he will find that he has grown strong-hearted and brave enough to stand the laugh of the foolish. He has become an independent man. He never owes anybody, and so he is no man's slave. He has become master of himself, and a master of himself will become a leader among men, and prosperity will crown his every enterprise.

Young man! life's discipline and life's success come from hard work and early self-denial; and hard earned success is all the sweeter at the time when old years climb upon your shoulder and you need propping up.—*Typographic Advertiser.*

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

We herewith present an illustration of a new mechanical device for instantaneously locking the chase to the bed of a cylinder press, and which dispenses entirely with the use of wooden furniture, reglet, quoins, mallet and shooting-stick on the bed of the press.



Practical pressmen will see at a glance that this is a time and labor saving invention, and a great improvement over the old method which has been in vogue ever since presses were first made. Mr. I. A. Isaacs, of New York City, the inventor, has long been identified with the Hempel patent quoin, having introduced it throughout the length and breadth of the country, the adoption of which marked an era in the history of printing; and unless we are much mistaken we believe the valuable device referred to will shortly be recognized as an equally valuable invention.

LITHOGRAPHY ON METAL.

Printing on metal, compared with printing on paper, does not present any radical or exceptional differences; but the knowledge of the workman has much influence on its success. The black must be of the finest quality and brazed with firm varnish. The roller must be handled with a free, but vigorous grasp. Plates may be either of sheet-iron or zinc, deoxidized or polished previous to use, or tinned sheet-iron may be employed. Printing is performed directly on a hand-press. The prepared plates are dried in the open air, in an oven or over a stove. They are then varnished to improve the white portions. To the varnish may be added, according to taste, a light tint of color, when the plates are again dried.

If the thickness of the plate is the same as, or but little more than, paper, printing is done in a similar manner to that for the latter; but if the plates are so thick that direct printing cannot be attempted, recourse must be had to transfer; that is, the proof coming from the stone is reconveyed on the plate. Thick plates generally receive a colored ground, upon which the transfer whether black or colored, is applied. A coat of varnish is added after drying the plates.

For several years past printing has been largely performed on machines so constructed that the impression is first made on a cylinder covered with caoutchouc cloth, and afterward directly on the metallic plate. The caoutchouc has the advantage of producing the design on the plates in a very distinct manner. Chromos are printed on thick plates by transfers which are marked very exactly. For thin plates the work follows the same mode as printing chromos on paper.

SPECIMENS OF WEST OLD STYLE.

MANUFACTURED BY BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, KANSAS CITY, MO.
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

KEPT IN STOCK AND FOR SALE BY

MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.
GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, OMAHA, NEB.

6 POINT WEST OLD STYLE.

(Nonpareil)

PRINTING is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper or any other substance. There are several distinct branches of this important art—as the printing of books with movable types, the printing of engraved copper and steel plates, and the taking of impressions from stone, called lithographing. We have now to describe the printing of books or sheets with movable types, generally called letterpress printing, and which may undoubtedly be esteemed the greatest of all human inventions. The art of printing is of comparatively modern origin, only four hundred years having elapsed since the first book was issued from the press; yet we have proofs that the principles upon which it was ultimately developed existed among the ancient Assyrian nations. Entire and undecayed bricks of the famed city and tower of Babylon have been found stamped with various symbolic figures and hieroglyphic characters. In this, however, as in any similar relic of antiquity, the object which stamped the figures was in one block or piece, and could therefore be employed only for one distinct subject. This, though a kind of printing, was totally useless for the propagation of literature, on account both of its expensiveness and tediousness. The Chinese are the only existing people who still pursue this rude mode of printing by stamping paper with blocks of wood. The work which they intend to have printed is, in the first place, carefully written upon sheets of thin transparent paper; each of these sheets is glued, with the face downwards, upon a tablet of hard wood,

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ

1234567890

Lower case, a to z, 16½ ems.

1234567890

8 POINT WEST OLD STYLE.

(Brevier)

PRINTING is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper or any other substance. There are several distinct branches of this important art—as the printing of books with movable types, the printing of engraved copper and steel plates, and the taking of impressions from stone, called lithographing. We have now to describe the printing of books or sheets with movable types, generally called letterpress printing, and which may undoubtedly be esteemed the greatest of all human inventions. The art of printing is of comparatively modern origin, only four hundred years having elapsed since the first book was issued from the press; yet we have proofs that the principles upon which it was ultimately developed existed among the ancient Assyrian nations. Entire and undecayed bricks of the famed city and tower of Babylon have been found stamped with various symbolic figures and hieroglyphic characters. In this, however, as in any similar relic of antiquity, the ob-

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ

1234567890

Lower case, a to z, 14½ ems.

1234567890

CAST FROM SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED METAL.

9 POINT WEST OLD STYLE.

(Bourgeois)

PRINTING is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper or any other substance. There are several distinct branches of this important art—as the printing of books with movable types, the printing of engraved copper and steel plates, and the taking of impressions from stone, called lithographing. We have now to describe the printing of books or sheets with movable types, generally called letterpress printing, and which may undoubtedly be esteemed the greatest of all human inventions. The art of printing is of comparatively modern origin, only four hundred years having elapsed since the first book was issued from the press; yet we have proofs that the principles upon which it was ultimately developed existed among

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ

1234567890

Lower case, a to z, 14¼ ems.

1234567890

10 POINT WEST OLD STYLE.

(Long Primer)

PRINTING is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper or any other substance. There are several distinct branches of this important art—as the printing of books with movable types, the printing of engraved copper and steel plates, and the taking of impressions from stone, called lithographing. We have now to describe the printing of books or sheets with movable types, generally called letterpress printing, and which may undoubtedly be esteemed the greatest of all human inventions. The art of printing is of comparatively modern origin, only four hundred years having elapsed since the first book was issued from the press;

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ

1234567890

Lower case, a to z, 13½ ems.

1234567890

CAST FROM SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED METAL.

11 POINT WEST OLD STYLE.

(Small Pica)

PRINTING is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper or any other substance. There are several distinct branches of this important art—as the printing of books with movable types, the printing of engraved copper and steel plates, and the taking of impressions from stone, called lithographing. We have now to describe the printing of books or sheets with movable types, generally called letterpress printing, and which may undoubtedly be esteemed the greatest of all human inventions. The art of printing is of comparatively modern

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ

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Lower case, a to z, 13½ ems.

1234567890

12 POINT WEST OLD STYLE.

(Pica)

PRINTING is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper or any other substance. There are several distinct branches of this important art—as the printing of books with movable types, the printing of engraved copper and steel plates, and the taking of impressions from stone, called lithographing. We have now to describe the printing of books or sheets with movable types, generally called letterpress printing, and which may undoubtedly be es-

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Lower case, a to z, 13 ems.

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NONPAREIL. 6 POINT RONALDSON TITLE SLOPE. 30 A, 60 a, \$3.00.

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Pleasant Episodes in Family Management
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BANKRUPTED BUSINESS CONCERNS
Suddenly Depleted Exchequers
Caused by Reduced Earnings and Increased Expenses
Waiting for the Good Time Promised
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Delivering Lectures Before the Ambidextrous
After Donning Misfit Coats

PICA. 12 POINT RONALDSON TITLE SLOPE. 20 A, 40 a, \$3.55.

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Accidental Triumph Without Exultation
Failure Without Murmuring

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Refreshing and Invigorating Promenades Through Manitoba
Ascending Snow-capped Mountains

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8 A, 14 a, \$4.35.

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Philanthropists and Humanitarians

FIVE-LINE NONPAREIL.

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Furnished Regular Summer Visitors

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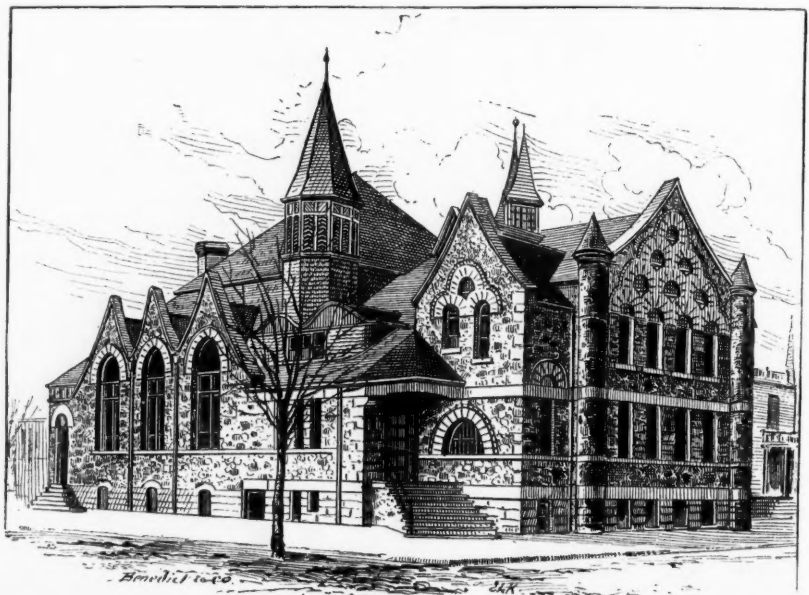
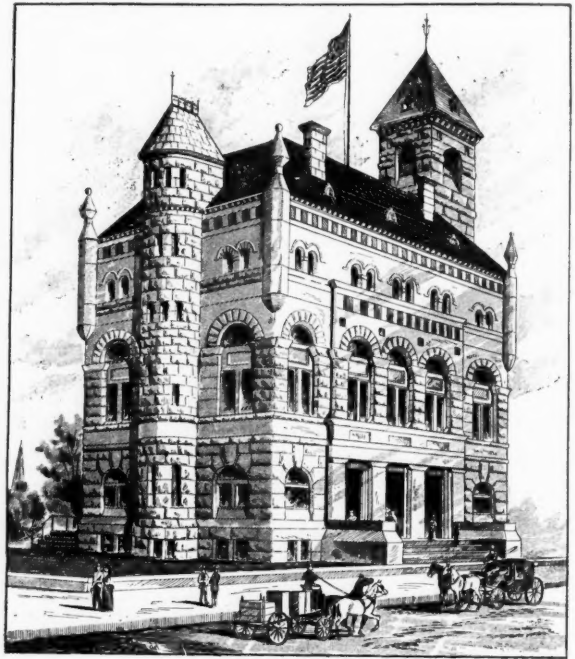
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511	2-Point.	.16	424	6-Point.	.38
512	2-Point.	.16	425	6-Point.	.38
408	3-Point.	.21	438	3-Point.	.21
409	3-Point.	.21	440	4-Point.	.26
410	3-Point.	.21	449	5-Point.	.31
411	4-Point.	.26	463	7-Point.	.43
412	4-Point.	.26	475	9-Point.	.53
413	4-Point.	.26	487	11-Point.	.63
414	4-Point.	.26	494	15-Point.	.75
415	4-Point.	.26	444	5-Point.	.25
416	4-Point.	.26	451	6-Point.	.30
417	4-Point.	.26	456	7-Point.	.35
418	4-Point.	.26	470	9-Point.	.45
423	4-Point.	.26			
419	5-Point.	.31			

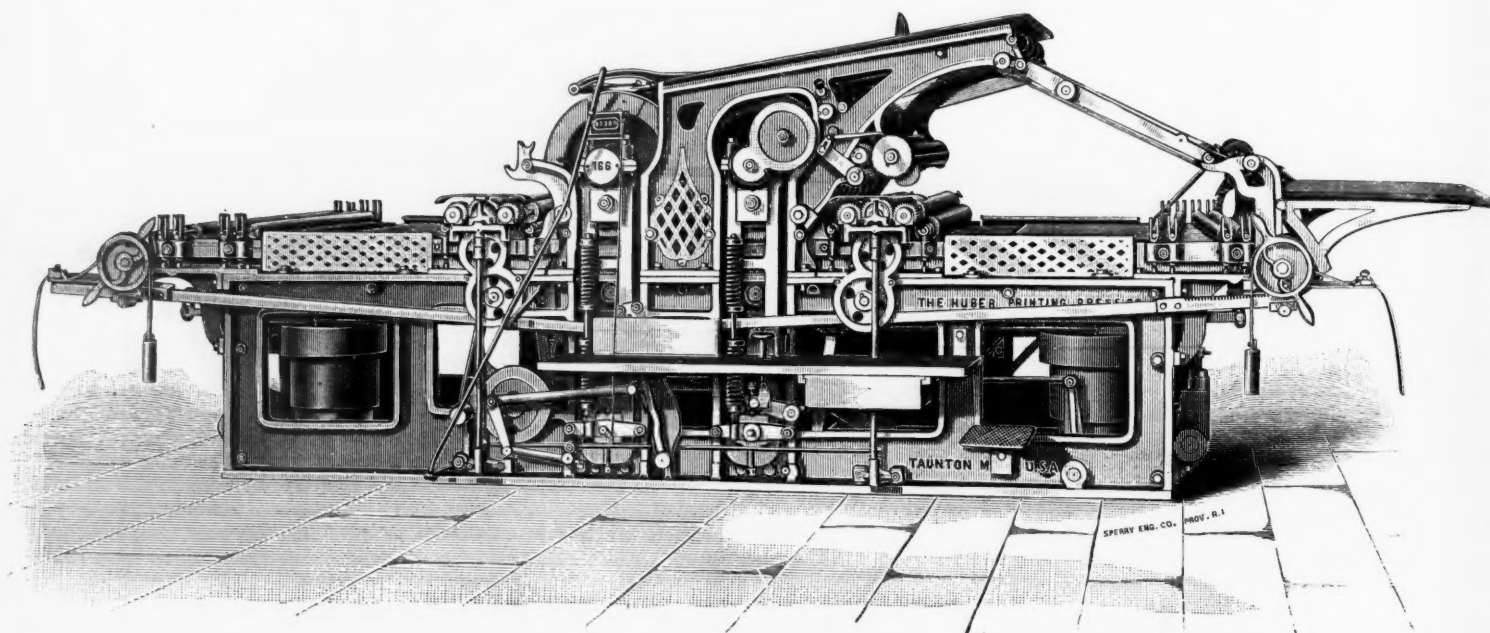


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No. 99	No. 100	No. 101	No. 102	No. 103
No. 104	No. 105	No. 106	No. 107	No. 108
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No. 114				

THE HUBER SHEET PERFECTING PRESS



•• Double Rolling each Form • Six Tracks • Air Springs • Back Delivery. ••

The Impression is taken over a six-track bed, which is supported every ten to twelve inches across the press. We guarantee the impression sharp and rigid, and the bed and cylinder are warranted not to spring or give way in the least degree.

The Impression can be tripped at the moment grippers close or before.

The Register is perfect at all speeds of the press.

The Distribution is uniform from head to tail of sheet; each form is charged with fresh ink both ways.

The Air Springs are applied vertically, the piston-head does not come out of the cylinder, no packing ever required; the pressure can be regulated while press is in motion at all speeds.

The simplicity, accuracy and durability of the bed movement is unequaled by any other machine. The double rack teeth are made of steel, with the best rolling curve known to mechanics. From two to three teeth always in contact, thus obviating lost motion.

The sheets are delivered in the back by positive motion.

The Fly can be disconnected at a moment's notice.

No complicated movements to get out of order.

This press is especially designed for the use of book printers and publishers of weekly and monthly papers, pamphlet and almanac work.

It is constructed upon the two-revolution principle and has four rollers for each form; aside from it having two impression cylinders, it is substantially the duplicate in construction of our Two-Revolution Book Press.

The sheet is fed in the usual manner from the feed board on to the first impression cylinder, and passing between the bed receives an impression from the first form; it is then taken by the grippers of the second cylinder, and around between the bed again, where it receives an impression from the second form, thus printing both sides at one feeding.

Any off-set deposited from the first printed side, on the second cylinder, is at once removed by our Patented Off-set Device, and ordinary work can be run from ten to twenty hours without change of tympan sheet.

Either or both cylinders can be tripped at the will of the feeder, before or at the time grippers close, and at all speeds.

The speed in sheets per hour is practically the same as single presses of same size, and, as it prints both sides of the sheet in perfect register, the result is equivalent to the product of two presses.

We believe that printers and publishers will appreciate this press to its full value, filling as it does a long felt want, of a press capable of large or small sheets, and after one operation delivering it upon the fly-board finished.

SIZES:—	NO.	ROLLERS.	BED SIZES.	MATTER.	SPEED.	We furnish with press, counter-shaft, hangers, cone pulleys, driving pulleys, two sets of roller stocks, wrenches, boxing and shipping, at Taunton, Mass.
	1	4	44 x 60	40½ x 56	600 to 1,000	
	2	4	36 x 52	32 x 48	800 to 1,200	

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We have fourteen Perfecting Presses running in the above houses.

WE REFER YOU TO A FEW FIRMS RUNNING TWO-REVOLUTION HUBER PRESSES:—J. J. Little & Co.; Trow Printing and Bookbinding Co.; John de Vries & Son; McLaughlin Bros.; American Bank Note Co.; E. O. Jenkins' Sons; J. W. Pratt & Son; Exchange Printing Co.; Crump Label Co.; Hinds, Ketchum & Co.; Jersey City Printing Co.; and National Bureau Engraving and Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia; Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston; Frey Printing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. Green, New York; P. F. Collier, New York; McIndoe Bros., Boston, Mass.; Nixon-Jones Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. P. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago; Knight & Leonard, Chicago; Methodist Book Concern, Nashville, Tenn.; Pantagraph Printing and Stationery House, Bloomington, Ill.; W. C. Gage & Son, Battle Creek, Mich.; Woodward & Tiernan, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. Woodward, St. Louis, Mo.; Kehm, Feitsch & Wilson, Chicago.

Ninety-seven presses running in these houses.

Send for descriptive circular of Regular Two-Revolution Press, Two-Color Press, Sheet Perfecting Book Press, or Two-Revolution Super Royal Jobber, Size of Bed, 26 x 35. Form, 23 x 33. 2,250 per hour. Box Frame, Trip Cylinder, Crank Movement, no Springs.

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I have used the old Universal and the "New" Universal, and have thrown them all out for yours. I like your press because it is speedier, more rigid, never slurs, quicker to make ready on, distribution superior to all other platen presses, and easier to feed. I found the old Universal to be too slow for my work, and too easily thrown out of order; and finally, after giving both the old and "New" Universals a fair and unbiased trial I was forced to abandon them and take the Colt's Armory Presses.

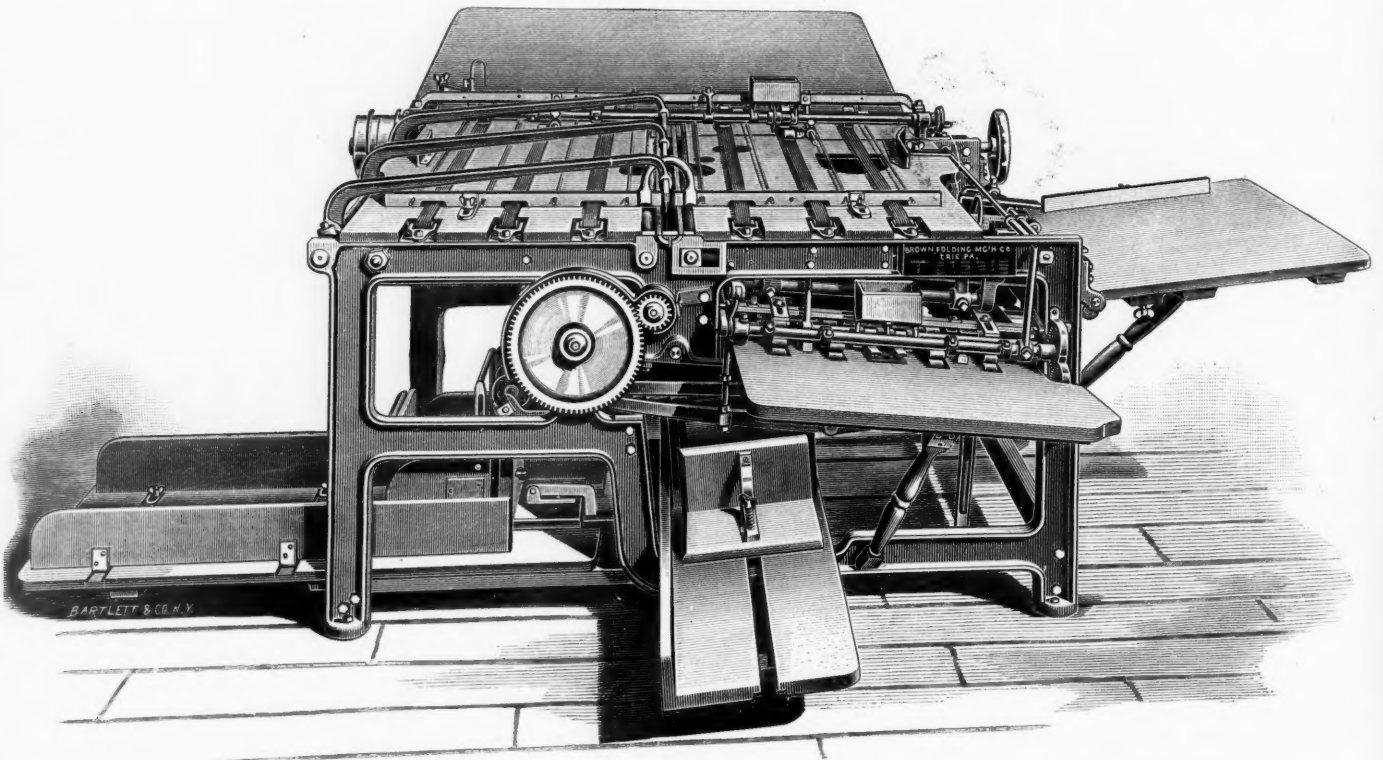
I wish to say that I have no other platen presses in my office, and would have no other.

Yours truly, (Signed) ERNEST HART.

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EIGHT AND SIXTEEN PAGE

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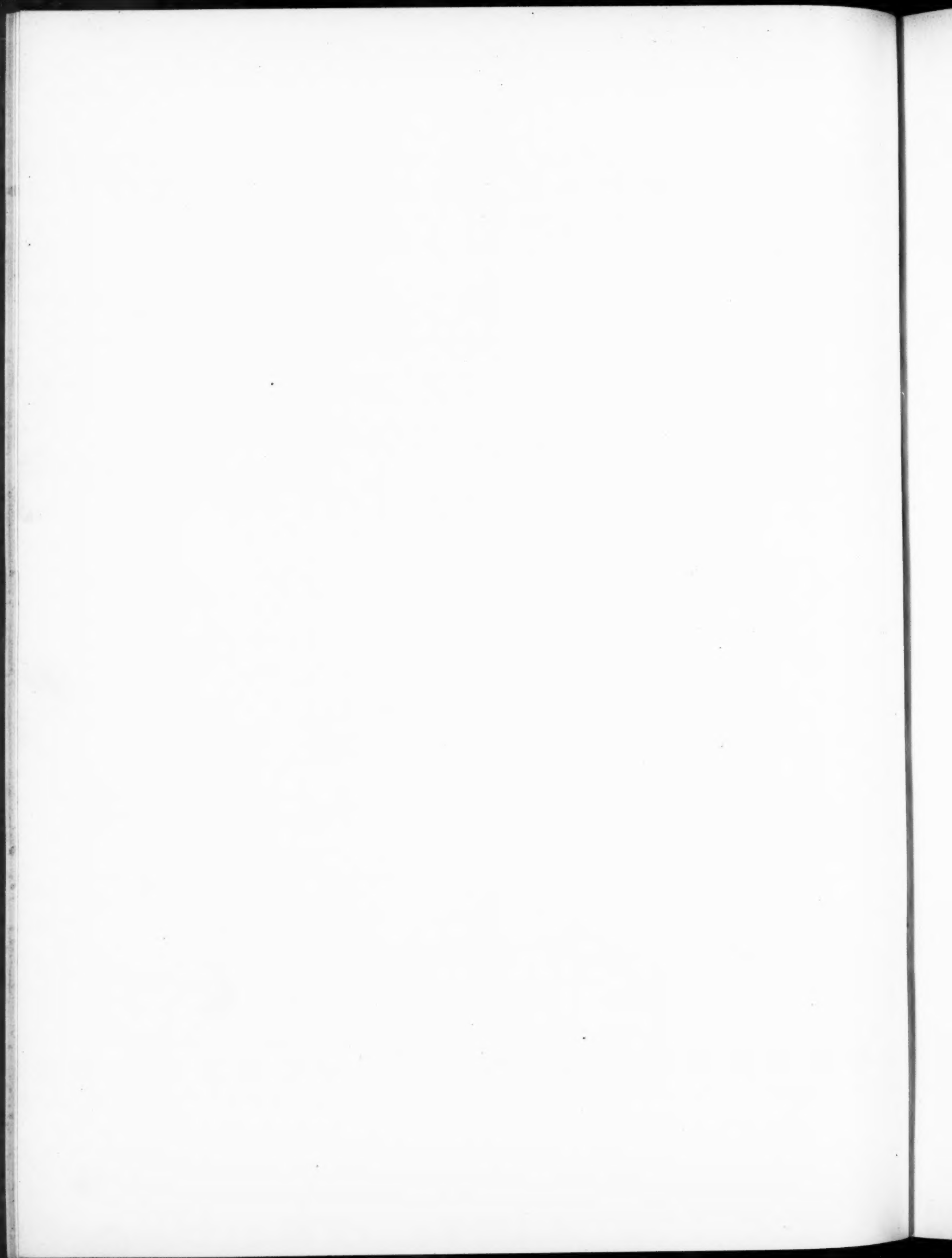
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A Well-Selected Stock

Of faces will be kept, and

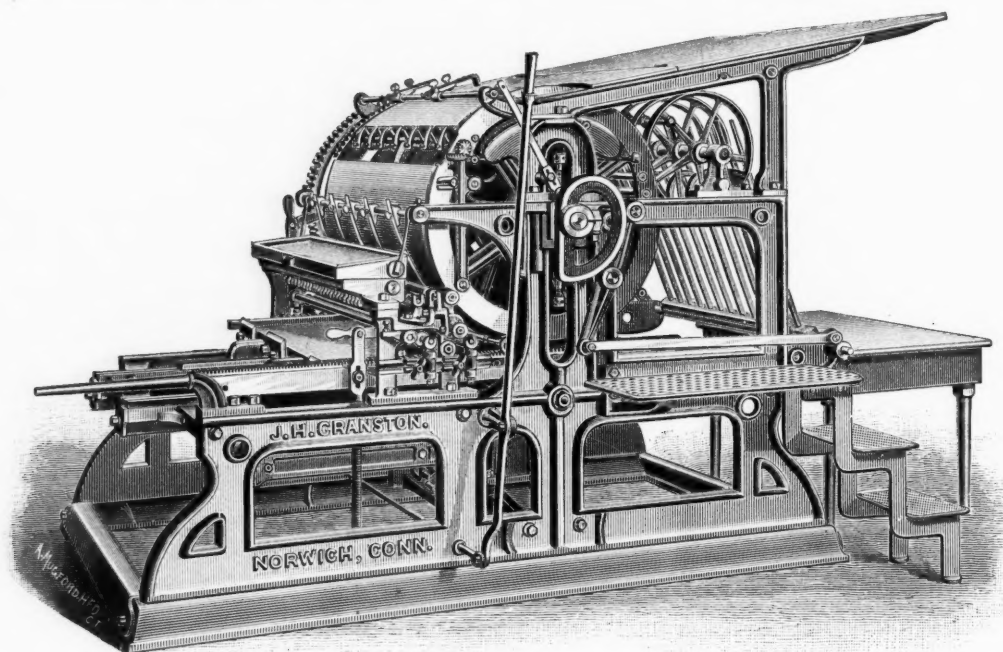
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HIGH SPEED.

THIS Press meets the requirements of offices in which the variety of work demands quick adaptation, easy changes and fast speed. It embodies many improvements identified with higher-grade presses, and is furnished at a moderate price.

It is carefully built of the best stock, and its substantial construction insures the least degree of wear.

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Send stamp for our new General Circular "D. D."
 We have a large selection of new holiday stock cuts for sale.

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The Smyth Book Sewing Machines,
The Chambers Book Folding Machines,
The Acme Paper Cutting Machines,
The Elliott Thread Stitching Machines,
The Ellis Roller Backer,
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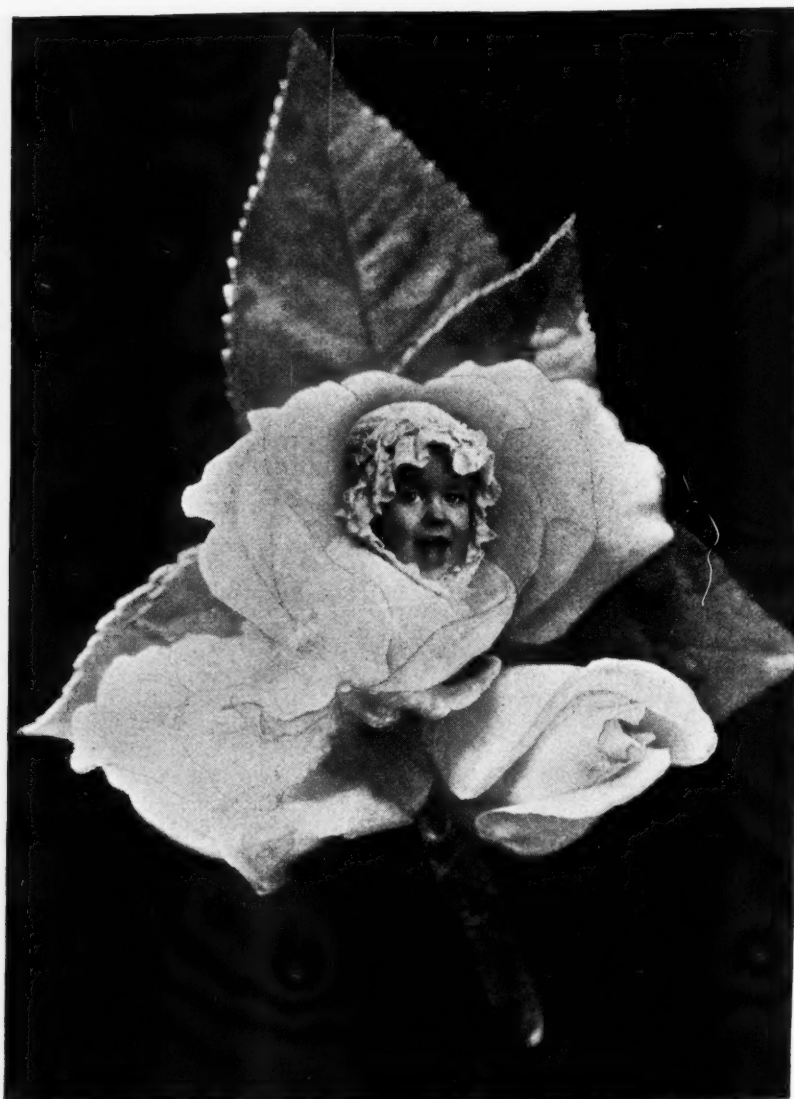
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MONTAGUE & FULLER,

NO. 28 READE STREET,
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WE GUARANTEE EVERY MACHINE WE SELL.



A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, from THE CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING COMPANY,
911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

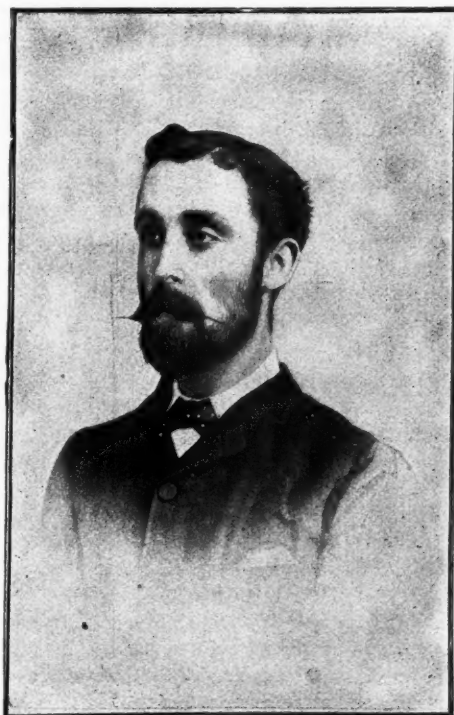
EMINENT LIVING PRINTERS.

BY JOHN BASSETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE "PRINTING WORLD," LONDON.

NO. XI.—CHARLES THOMAS JACOBI.

A FAMILIAR name in the history of printing is that of the Chiswick Press. Its work has a distinctive character about it that at once calls forth our praise for the way in which the present manager perpetuates the old traditions of this famous house for good printing.

Chancery Lane is a well-known spot to thousands of Americans who have visited London, for it would be almost an impossibility



for a stranger to visit the city without, at some time or other, traversing its length. Singular to relate, there is but one Chancery Lane in London, though why this should have escaped duplicating more than any other of our principal thoroughfares, is rather a hard nut to crack. Look's Court is situated about a half minute's walk from the center of Chancery Lane, and here will be found the home of the Chiswick Press. The general manager is C. T. Jacobi, who entered the house when only twelve and one half years of age. Like many more successful men, Mr. Jacobi commenced his career as a "printer's devil," and has passed through all the successive stages to the top rung of the ladder. Only those who have had a similar experience can tell of the difficulties to be overcome to reach that goal for which many strive but few attain. In London there prevails an almost general disregard of the fundamental principles necessary to the production of fine work. Many are the composing rooms wherein the men are forever grumbling with the condition of things around them. Is it feasible for a man to put his whole thought in the work before him while he is continually brought face to face with every-day evils, such as the clicker hinting that it was time the job was done, or a good line spoiled because the "sorts" ran short, or what is worse than all, taking a man off a job in order to finish another which may be wanted before? These may seem very minor items, but nevertheless it is just such petty annoyances that are responsible for a considerable portion of the execrable work daily to be seen. Mr. Jacobi is one of the few exceptions who take an interest in the men under their charge. As an example of what Mr. Jacobi does for his men it may be stated that he introduced a scheme of a week's holiday (and wages paid) to all

employés who had been with the firm three years. What a priceless boon this must be to the men who have wives and children depending on them, and to whom a week's holiday is as beneficial as an oasis to the weary traveler in the desert. The institution of the week's holiday in the year ought to be made an essential point with all printing associations. It would be the means of preserving many a bright life from an early grave.

Mr. Jacobi's handiwork may be seen in most of the work issued from the Chiswick Press, of which the leading literary journal of the world says: "The Chiswick Press has long held a recognized position in this country, and the reputation abroad of its many fine productions has largely contributed to the high standard of English printing during the last three-quarters of a century. Its books are as marked and distinct, perhaps, as those from the famous presses of the Alduses, the Stephenses, the Plantins and the Elzevirs, or, in more recent times, of the presses of Baskerville in England, of Didot in France, of Ibarra in Spain, of Franklin in America, or of Bodoni in Italy."

Mr. Gladstone says, speaking of work executed in the time of the late Charles Whittingham, "I really think the pages of their prayer book constitute a perfect picture, reminding one of those early printed books which are still marvelous examples of printing."

From the foregoing it must be admitted that Mr. Jacobi has had a great reputation to keep up and a task which many a man would have found himself incapable of fulfilling, but perseverance, in addition to a natural ability for this class of work, has enabled him to more than sustain the prestige of former days. A notable work was recently finished at the Chiswick Press, namely, "The Masters of Wood Engraving," by W. J. Linton, who is, without doubt, the greatest authority on the art of wood engraving.

Mr. Jacobi is a constant writer on matters relating to printing and is also the author of three works pertaining to the craft. The first was "The Printer's Handbook of Trade Recipes," and appeared in 1887. As the title indicates, a book of this description is very useful. In 1888 "The Printer's Vocabulary of Technical Terms, Phrases, Etc." was published, and for a technical work has had a very large sale. Mr. Jacobi's principal work, however, is "Printing," which was issued in August this year. It is one of the best of our modern works. The subjects are treated in a practical and concise manner. The following is a table taken from the book, which will prove very handy for approximate purposes and as a gauge for ordinary bookwork. It gives the length and width of pages with the number of lines in each respective page:

Length.	Width.	Size.	Pica.	Small Pica.	Long Primer.	Bourgeois.	Brevier.	Minion.	Nonpareil.
PICAS.	PICAS.	F. CAP.	ENS.	ENS.	ENS.	ENS.	ENS.	ENS.	ENS.
41	30	4to	2,460	3,243	3,825	4,988	5,796	6,900	9,840
32	18	8vo	1,152	1,517	1,800	2,346	2,695	3,180	4,608
28	15	12mo	840	1,088	1,295	1,680	1,978	2,350	3,360
19	15	16mo	570	748	888	1,134	1,334	1,600	2,280
21	12	18mo	504	672	780	1,020	1,184	1,400	2,016
CROWN.									
48	34	4to	3,264	4,290	5,040	6,693	7,696	9,120	13,056
36	21	8vo	1,512	1,968	2,340	3,060	3,520	4,200	6,048
32	16	12mo	1,024	1,369	1,600	2,116	2,401	2,809	4,096
23	16	16mo	736	962	1,160	1,518	1,715	2,014	2,944
23	15	18mo	690	884	1,073	1,419	1,610	1,900	2,760
DEMY.									
54	42	4to	4,536	6,014	6,968	9,240	10,707	12,600	18,144
42	24	8vo	2,016	2,640	3,120	4,080	4,810	5,600	8,064
36	19	12mo	1,368	1,804	2,115	2,754	3,190	3,780	5,472
26	20	16mo	1,040	1,380	1,600	2,109	2,440	2,838	4,160
28	16	18mo	896	1,184	1,400	1,840	2,107	2,401	3,584
21	12	32mo	504	672	780	1,020	1,184	1,400	2,016
ROYAL.									
64	48	4to	6,144	8,140	9,401	12,604	14,652	17,120	24,576
48	27	8vo	2,592	3,410	4,020	5,313	6,142	7,290	10,368
40	21	12mo	1,680	2,208	2,600	3,420	3,968	4,690	6,720
29	21	16mo	1,218	1,584	1,872	2,520	2,880	3,430	4,872
32	18	18mo	1,153	1,517	1,800	2,346	2,695	3,180	4,608
24	14	32mo	672	896	1,050	1,360	1,591	1,880	2,688

Mr. Jacobi's convictions are somewhat strong on the points of really good bookwork—pure black and white; he thinks too much stress is laid on jobbing work, though the taste of jobbing printers

has materially improved in the last ten years. With British type, inks and paper, the British printer will produce really good bookwork, that would put all foreign work into insignificance in the comparison. Though this may be dangerous ground, I strongly hold with Mr. Jacobi that Americans cannot compete with the British in bookwork; but the less said about periodicals, etc., the better, for we are lamentably behind in every respect. Our best productions seem amateurish after handling the well-finished article from the States. Within the last two years the demand for good literature has enormously increased; it is to be hoped, therefore, that the popular taste will be equally as strong in its support of fine printing.

TYPE AND TYPE MAKING.

Given: steel, lead, antimony, tin, copper, a fertile imagination, willing hands, and the necessary utensils.

Required: a means of communicating the will of the people.

We will take the metals after they have been smelted or refined, and attempt to trace them on their journey until a combination of several of them forms a little messenger of thought.

The steel provides two elements for the manufactures of type, for from that indispensable metal are made the mold and the punch—the mold being a combination of perfect pieces of rectilinear shapes so placed together as to form five of the six sides of a letter. The punch is a little bit of steel upon which has been engraved with unerring accuracy, and by hands well skilled and trained, a letter that shall have for an exact duplicate the cast type. This punch is driven, by machinery, into a flat piece of polished copper, which is then carefully fitted with the proper side and head bearings.

Now we have the mold of steel and the matrix of copper, and can leave them for a while and watch the combination of the metals forming "type metal." No chemist can successfully analyze that compound, on account of the affinity the metals have for each other, for the loss of an atom would surely change the texture of the metal. No, we are not to tell you of the exact proportions of the elements that are used in the composition, for that is a secret that the typefounder never divulges. He may tell you that his type contains more copper than any other, but how are you to ascertain what he says is true if a chemist cannot tell? Let us take for granted that he tells you the unvarnished truth. Does that for an instant enhance the value of his type? Does copper, a comparatively soft metal, harden or toughen antimony or tin, both harder and tougher than copper?

Only by a proper combination of the four metals—lead, tin, antimony and copper—can a perfect type metal be made. Of course, type will wear out. Nature never intended that man should make anything that would not wear out.

Well, while we have been talking, the metal has been mixed and poured into the large pans for cooling.

Now we have a mold, a matrix, and a compound—type metal. The metal is put into a furnace attached to a casting machine, one of our necessary utensils, the mold is attached to the mold-block on the machine, and the matrix is placed in the mold. When the metal is heated to the proper temperature the operation of casting is commenced. Were the metal too cool, it would not run properly, and the face of the letter would be uneven. Were it too hot, the antimony, that hardening and toughening metal, would rise to the top and pass off in the form of vapor.

The handle is turned, the pump in the machine injects the molten metal into the mold and against the matrix, and the letter is cast. Again the handle is turned, and another letter springs forth; this operation is continued until the requisite number of pounds of a letter are cast, then another matrix takes the place of our old friend. The "jets," similar to the projection on an unfinished bullet, are broken off the letters by nimble-fingered lads, and the letters set on long sticks by flaxen-haired lassies, after their older sisters have finished the operation of rubbing two of the sides of our erstwhile acquaintances. By the use of a simple little contrivance, patented and made by our employés, the jets are

broken during the process of casting, the letters going into a receptacle in front of the machine and the jets falling into another at the back.

On to the dresser, who makes a groove where the jet was, and leaves the type a pair of becoming feet upon which to stand. He also dresses the two sides, hitherto untouched, by a light movement of a special file or scraper.

Out of the six surfaces, five have been carefully finished, and the sixth side or face of the letter is scanned through a magnifying glass and all imperfect letters thrown aside to be recast. The "height to paper" and the exactness of the body are points carefully examined during the operations of casting and dressing.

This completes the operation, and the type is sent to the dividing room where the proper wrapper and label are placed upon the type for the stockroom.—*Chicago Specimen.*

TECHNICAL NOTE.

The *Papeterie* announces a new lubricator in which caoutchouc is associated with the oil in small quantities. Following is the note on the subject, published by the journal: The lubricating substances in use have the serious inconvenience of not holding to the smooth surfaces, thus rendering it necessary to be frequently renewed. The addition of caoutchouc increases the quality of the lubricator by rendering it heavier and is directly soluble in the oils, mineral or otherwise. It requires only a few grams. This mode of preparation prevents resinification of the oil by heat.—*Gutenberg Journal.*

NUMBERS.*

THE effect of figures not being good in ordinary works, except those of a statistical character, numbers indicating age, time, etc., should be expressed in letters, but dates require the use of figures.

For the hours, it is well to distinguish between two cases: if duration of time is referred to, it is written in letters; but the moment of time, the hour by the clock, is expressed in figures because of its resemblance to a date.

In certain works, as histories, wherein is cited, for example, the numbers of soldiers composing an army, or in geographies giving the population of countries, etc., figures are employed for the sake of clearness and more easily catching the eye in establishing comparisons. Exception should be made of numbers commencing a paragraph or following a period, especially if the period is preceded by figures or if they follow in the same phrase.

We should likewise use letters for the number of pages, articles, paragraphs, verses and other subdivisions unless one is citing corresponding numbers of a work.

Large Roman numerals are chosen for acts, volumes, books, numeral adjectives following the names of monarchs or princes, the corps of armies, wards of cities and Egyptian dynasties; also the plates of engravings, while the figures of engravings are designated by Arabic figures.

Scenes, chapters and centuries take small Roman numerals.

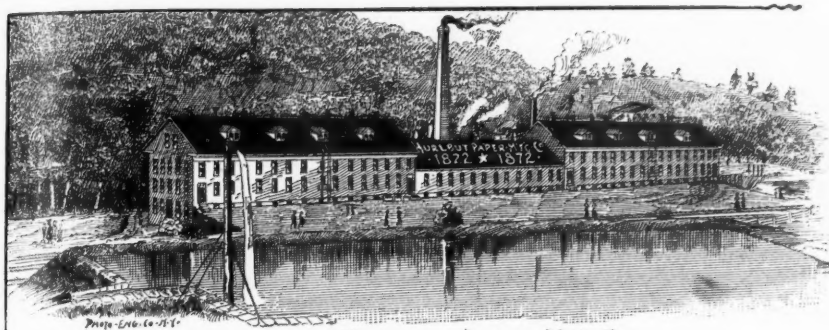
Words indicating units of measure, weight, length, etc., are written in full when they are preceded by whole numbers. In the case of fractions, the whole number is followed by an abbreviation of the unit of measure which is followed by the decimal.

The majority of scientific works employ a comma for separating decimals and a period for the thousands, an example we should advise to be more generally followed. Numbers represented by four figures require no point, as the eye finds no difficulty in reading such numbers.

Degrees of temperature may be noted by the symbol for degree or the word in full. Geographical degrees follow the same rule unless there are fractions which change the unit of subdivision into minutes and seconds.

Percentage, when relating to finance, is best expressed by the symbol, but in a current text having relation to a simple proportion, it should be written in letters.

*Translated from *L'Intermédiaire des Imprimeurs* by Miss Ella Garoutte for THE INLAND PRINTER.



HURLBUT PAPER MFG. CO.

THE PAPER MILLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NO. VI.—THE HURLBUT PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The grand old Berkshire hills of Massachusetts are the seat of an enormous paper making industry. The region seems to be especially adapted for the production of paper. Water of a pure quality, so essential to the successful manufacture of a fine quality of paper, is found here in abundance; the air that circulates among the hills is favorable for drying processes; and the streams furnish power for the running of mills—though steam is also extensively used. Thus for many years the paper industry has found lodgment and flourished there; and the mills in the Berkshire hills have won the name of producing the finest paper made in the country.

Very prominent among these mills, and justly celebrated for the excellence of its products is the great factory of the Hurlbut Paper Manufacturing Company, at South Lee, on the Housatonic river. The officers of the company at the present time are: T. O. Hurlbut, president; H. C. Hurlbut, vice-president, and A. W. Eaton, treasurer. The last named gentleman is also secretary of the East Hartford Manufacturing Company, whose paper mills are located at Burnside, Connecticut. The Hurlbut Company is a pioneer in the paper business. The original mill was erected in 1822 by Owen & Hurlbut, and after the dissolution of that firm, in 1840, it was entirely owned by the Hurlbuts until 1888, when the present company was organized and soon afterward incorporated with a cash capital of \$150,000. The principal building is a fine three and five story brick structure that covers more than three-fourths of an acre of ground, heated by steam and provided with automatic sprinklers as a precaution against fire. The machinery equipment embraces, besides all other requisites, eight 500-pound and four 700-pound rag engines, one 80-inch and one 66-inch Four-drinier paper machines, the whole driven by four turbine wheels, aggregating 400 horse power, and a 150-horse power steam engine. One hundred and seventy-five hands are employed, and the output averages seven tons of paper per day.

The mill runs on classes of paper designed for business and society uses, such as wedding, bond, ledger, linen and extra superfine writing papers. These papers are among its regular lines, and it is admitted throughout the paper trade that they are second to none that are made in quality, texture, color and finish. In addition to these lines, however, the Hurlbut company turns out large quantities of ruled goods, such as French linen papers, Oriental parchment, Queen Anne and Fernside linens. These styles of paper are put up in handsome boxes, with envelopes to match, and have a widely extended popularity. The paper is also made up into tablets. This department is a comparatively new one in connection with the company's business, but, notwithstanding that fact, there is no other paper company in the United States that puts up so great a variety of this class of goods.

One great element in the success of the firm is doubtless the fact that its affairs are in the hands of gentlemen who are not only enterprising business men, in the ordinary sense of the term, but who have also had large experience in the paper manufacturing business and are thoroughly familiar with its minutest details.

They are also men who may be depended on to keep fully abreast with both the demands and opportunities of the times. The large mill is thoroughly equipped with the best and most improved machinery, and is conveniently arranged and systematically conducted. It is, too, kept scrupulously neat and clean, and in every respect is a model paper factory. It is the only manufacturing concern at South Lee and in it the people of the village take great pride and interest. There are many charming and romantic spots in the Berkshire hills, and in one of the most charming and romantic of them all the mill is

located. Possibly the inspiration gained from such beautiful surroundings has had something to do toward enabling the company to bring out goods of such superior excellence as those herein mentioned.

POLITICAL HONOR TO A UNION PRINTER.

The Los Angeles Typographical Union (No. 174) feels considerably elated by the recent election to the state assembly in the Seventy-sixth district of Capt. F. N. Marion, by the handsome majority of 1,352 votes.

Captain Marion, who served throughout the entire war with distinction in the 14th Ohio, has subsequently held situations of responsibility upon the *Atlanta Journal*, the *Toledo Blade* and *Toledo Commercial*.

Removing to California some three or four years ago, for the health of his family, Captain Marion has, from his arrival, been the highly valued foreman of the *Evening Express*, in which position he has won the esteem and reliance of the proprietors of that journal to a marked degree.

FLUOROGRAPHY.

Fluorography is a process of transferring lithographic or phototypic prints to glass by means of fluorated inks, which, in contact with sulphuric acid, disengages hydro-fluoric acid, which eats into the glass. The phototype is inked with the following compound:

Soap.....	50 grams.
Glycerine.....	200 "
Tallow.....	50 "
Water.....	100 "
Borax.....	25 "
Fluorspar.....	50 "
Lampblack.....	15 "

Negatives are taken and transferred to the glass. The latter is surrounded with a border of wax and covered with sulphuric acid of a density of 64 or 65 degrees Baume. After fifteen or twenty minutes the acid is poured off and the glass washed with water and cleaned with a solution of potassa, then washed with water again and dried with a cloth. According to the *Revue de Chimie Industrielle et Agricole*, this is the process that gives the best results.

ALL are aware of the rivalry existing between Mayence, Strasbourg and other cities claiming the honor of inventing the printing press. According to M. Requin, another name must be added to the list, the city of Avignon, whose claim would appear to be well founded. In the register of notaries of Avignon, for the year 1444, M. Requin has found contracts relative to projects for the manufacture of printing utensils—presses, forms and movable type cast in metal. Some attempts were also made at Avignon to put the press into practical use before the date of the oldest specimen of Gutenberg's art. Still it is true that there is no proof that these attempts at Avignon ended in any practical results.—*Gutenberg Journal*.

TRUSTEES OF THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FOR UNION PRINTERS.



Geo. W. Morgan, Atlanta.
Frank S. Felton, Chicago.

James J. Dailey, Philadelphia.
James G. Woodward, Atlanta.

W. H. Parr, Toronto.
August Donath, Washington, D. C.

W. S. McClevey, Indianapolis.
E. T. Plank, Indianapolis.

William Almison, Nashville.
William Lambert, Houston, Texas.

J. D. Vaughan, Denver.

ZINC ETCHING METHODS.

NO. X.—FROM THE AMERICAN PRESS.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY AND PHOTO-ZINCOGRAPHY.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRINTS.

The development depends upon the correct exposition of the print.

When the print has laid for half an hour *entirely immersed* in water (no air bubbles underneath), a slight rubbing of the surface should be sufficient to remove all the ink from the whites in the picture, the lines retaining a complete coating.

Put something under one end of the developing tray so as to raise one end a little higher than the other, pull the print out of the water upon this higher portion of the bottom, take a soft sponge and rub over all parts of the print in a circular, grinding motion, with only just enough pressure to remove the surplus ink from the whites, and until all tint and speckiness is removed alike from the open parts and the minute whites in the shadows.

If the print is overexposed the deep shading will remain closed up to solid blacks, the lines all appear too wide, and if the negative was weak or thin, the general ground will remain coated with ink all over.

If the paper has been sensitized for three or four days, or if it has been exposed to light after drying, it will hold the ink all over and cannot be developed.

If the print was underexposed, the ink rubs off easily from the whites, but the faint lines and dots of the subject all go as well.

Only a correctly timed print can be developed faultlessly, but the limits are pretty wide apart, and especially with good negatives, which can be considerably overtimed without injury to the lines. Different makes of paper makes a difference in ease of development. A soft coating or a thick one on the paper requires longer printing, while a harder coating or a thin one need a shorter exposure.

(N. B.—Water which contains much *iron*, cannot be used for making or developing photograms. Always use *cold* water, winter and summer, as warm water not only makes the coating too soft, but also causes the ink to smear.)

When thoroughly developed the print is rinsed off well to remove all specks of adherent ink, and laid upon a sheet of clean blotting paper. When all the prints are laid out upon the

blotting paper, cover them with another sheet of the same, first slightly dampened to prevent any dry particles of paper fiber from adhering to the ink on the lines. The blotting sheet can be gently pressed down with the hand all over, to insure taking up all the water. The prints can now be hung up near a stove or other artificial warmth to dry. In warm weather, the every-day natural temperature will suffice.

If the transfers must be laid down at once, and there is no time to wait for drying them, bathe them from two to three minutes in a solution of chrome alum one part, in water fifty parts. This bath will harden the surface somewhat, so that it does not so easily adhere to the zinc or mash out in transferring. The coating must not be too hard, for then it will not adhere to the zinc at all, and

the transfer will probably be doubled. It is better to let the prints dry *entirely*, then simply hang them up at the window for half an hour (or, if a dark day, longer), whereby the coating is hardened just enough. If there is no daylight to be had, the alum solution must be used, and then after duly drying with blotting paper the transfer is proceeded with. The prints when dried will keep about two days; later, the ink dries and cannot be transferred.

If it is desired to keep the prints ready for transferring for a longer time, it is necessary to lay them in water, or to adapt the ink to the requirement of the case.

To a bottle of the ink add six to ten drops of olive oil, and grind in well; then use this ink for copies which are to be kept some days or sent off by mail. In the latter case, after development, lay upon each wet print a leaf of tissue paper and roll them all up and mail in a paste-board tube.

If the photogram is to be laid down upon stone, no lighting or

tanning with chrome alum is necessary, for then it is necessary for the print to adhere all that it can.

Otherwise the transfer upon stone and zinc is just alike, and can be made in each case upon a litho hand press, or it can be done for zinc upon a roller press, such as heretofore described.

The prints are, if dry, laid face down upon a sheet of clean paper and sponged upon the back until soft and leathery to the feel and slightly sticky on the surface in the whites. They can be left in the damping book a while if needful. And if there are several they can be "stuck up" in the manner described for ink transfers or autographs. The transferring is then the same, with the difference that usually the prints require a little less pressure than autographic drawings. Run through with light pressure, then



HON. AMOS J. CUMMINGS, M. C.
One of the Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Printers' Home.

again with more, repeat, take off covers and sponge, run through with more pressure, sponge and run through twice or three times with increasing pressure, off covers and sponge till print can be peeled off from zinc.

FOR EXTRA FINE AND CLOSE WORK.

Take a large and perfectly level and smooth plate glass (should be larger than the piece of paper to be sensitized), and rub it over with vaseline; then, with a piece of *Joseph paper* or Berthold's paper, rub it all or nearly all off, leaving only the least perceptible trace.

Sensitize the paper as usual; slip the plate glass, with the vaseline side uppermost, into the bottom of the tray; turn the paper, surface side down, in the fluid, avoiding all air bubbles between glass and paper. Now take the glass by opposite corners and lift it carefully out, with the paper upon it, and stand the plate up to drain for a few moments; then lay two or three thicknesses of blotting paper upon the top of the plate and paper; over these a sheet of smooth paper or a thin card, and take a squillgee and squillgee it down thoroughly in all directions. The paper adheres to the glass and can be put away to dry in a cool place for six to ten hours. It comes off with a surface corresponding to the high polish of the glass, which guarantees lying close to the negative, and gives results in no way inferior to those fine, beautiful subjects made by the asphalt process.

The inking in of the prints is with the same ink as usual, but is done with a little velvet roller, because the wad of cotton would leave too little ink upon the smooth surface of the paper. Lay the copy upon a zinc or glass plate, several sizes larger, and put on a few drops of ink. Let another person, if necessary, hold the two corners of the print down while you roll the ink to an equal, dark gray coating.

The development and transfer follow, as already described.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

MORSE & DOWNS, Lynn, Massachusetts. Attractive counting-room calendar.

MCCULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minnesota. Several creditable specimens of color work.

J. A. CUMMINGS PRINTING COMPANY, Boston. Attractive and neatly printed office calendar for 1891.

MORRIS & GRAHAM, Kansas City, Missouri. Neat eight-page circular on "The State of Kansas, and Her Natural Resources."

THE Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, Hartford, Connecticut. Two or three unique and attractive specimens of invitations.

JENO LEECH, Mansfield, Ohio. Package of every-day jobwork. While there is nothing of a very striking character connected with it, it can safely be classed under the title of first-class, both in regard to composition and presswork.

H. E. JOHNS, with the Oil City (Pa.) *Blizzard* office. A number of meritorious specimens of note, letter and bill heads, folders, checks, business cards, etc., all clean, fresh and attractive, the presswork of which cannot be too highly commended.

RAYNOR & TAYLOR, Detroit, Michigan. "Historical Sketch and Souvenir of Detroit Light Guard Battalion," consisting of sixty-four pages and cover. It is printed on coated paper, and in art-inks of many colors. The advertisements are attractive, and the presswork is all that could be desired.

W. E. W. FELT, Worcester, Massachusetts. Programme of second annual ball of Worcester Typographical Union. This souvenir is one of the most attractive which has come into our hands for some time, and is a work of art of which the firm producing it has every reason to feel proud.

G. C. MCKAY, with Kingsley & Barnes, Los Angeles. A large assortment of first-class commercial work, a goodly proportion of which is in colors. We consider, as an artistic printer, Mr. McKay has no superior and very, very few equals in the United States.

In design, execution, blending of colors and general effect his work is simply perfection. Many of the specimens now before us are worthy of all the praise that can be given, because they deserve it.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls from the following gentlemen during the past month: George A. Holm, Mansfield, Ohio; G. C. McKay, Los Angeles, Cal.; William B. MacKellar, MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia; Alexander J. Mullen, Minneapolis, Minn.; Louis Theyson, representing Frederick H. Levey & Co., New York; H. Bronson, president Cleveland Gordon Press Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. B. Wiborg, of Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, Ohio; Edgar H. Cottrell, New York; George D. R. Hubbard, with the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, Philadelphia.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

THE annual meeting of the Illinois Press Association will be held in the city of Joliet, February 2, 3 and 4, 1891. The indications point to a good attendance. Mr. W. Stevens, president of the National Editorial Association, has been invited to deliver the annual address.

THE Kansas Woman's Press Association was organized lately at Topeka, with the following list of officers: President, Mrs. Emma B. Aldrich, of Cawker City, associate editor of the *Cawker Record*; vice president, Mrs. Mary A. Humphrey, of Junction City, author of "The Squatter Sovereign"; secretary, Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, of Lawrence, one of the editors of the *Topeka Advocate*; treasurer, Mrs. Augustus Wilson, of Wilsonton, editor of the *Wilsonton Journal*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. L. C., Quincy, Illinois: Will you inform me where I can purchase a work treating on zinc etching, half-tone plates, photo engraving, etc.?

Answer.—Write to Edward L. Wilson, 853 Broadway, New York, for a copy of W. T. Wilkinson's work on photo-engraving, etching and lithography. The price is \$2.50.

E. W. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.: Do you know of any book or publication of any kind which contains designs for monograms? If so, where can it be obtained, and what is its cost?

Answer.—We believe L. Prang & Co., art publishers, Boston, publish a work of the character referred to. We would advise our correspondent, however, to secure the catalogue of a wholesale jewelry house, such as Tiffany's, of New York, which probably contains as many designs of monograms as can be found elsewhere.

A. E. D., Portland, Oregon: Will you kindly print the sizes now recognized as "the proper thing" in calling cards? The sizes, I mean.

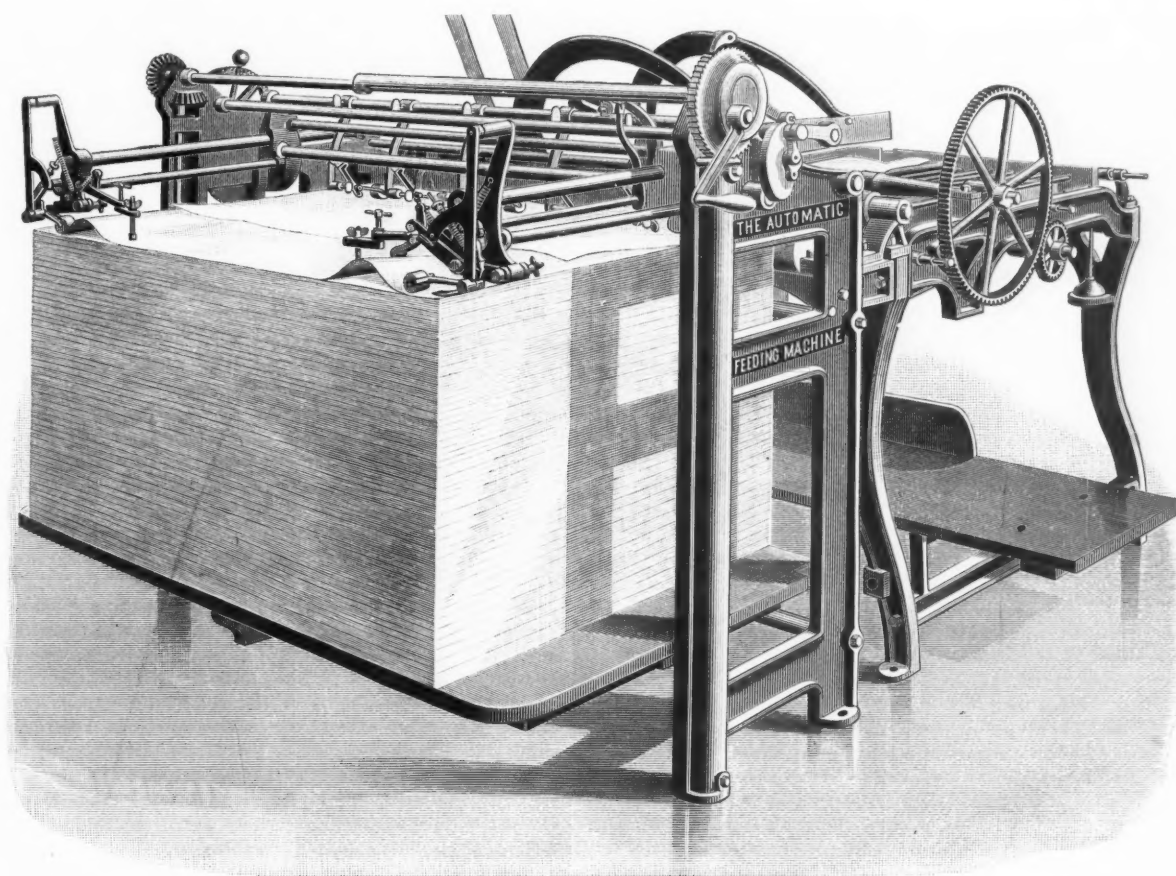
Answer.—"The proper thing" is just what the caprice of the customer wants. There is no absolute rule. From a dozen specimens now before us, no two are alike in size or shape—varying from 4 by 2½ inches to 3¼ by 1½ inches. The ladies' cards are as a rule, however, longer and deeper than the gentlemen's. You pay your money and you take your choice.

BEN, Toronto, Ontario: Please explain how I should proceed to make a margin on a sixteen-page form of which the sizes of the pages vary considerably.

Answer.—The question asked is rather indefinite. In all forms of sixteens, as in others, there must be a *standard* measure, depth and width, for the page. The several pages are or should be made up on the galley previous to being placed on the stone, according to such standard. If one of the pages, for example, contains but a card, the page containing it should be justified and centered according to the standard. On the other hand, if a cut or series of cuts in a catalogue exceeds the width of the page, the *margin* in the form must be reduced proportionately to center them as far as practicable.

AN AUTOMATIC FEEDING MACHINE.

Improvements in printers' and bookbinders' machinery are being invented so rapidly, and so many new machines are being put upon the market to do the work which was formerly done by hand, that it is difficult to even keep track of them, much less investigate fully all their advantages. The automatic self-feeding machine shown in the accompanying illustration is a new invention which is certainly deserving of notice. It is attached to a rapid drop-roller Chambers folding machine in this case, but is also adapted for ruling machines and printing presses. The combination shown in the cut is capable of turning out 35,000 complete papers in one day. Folder and feeder combined, to fold book-work, will turn out 70,000 single sixteen or thirty-two page signatures in one day, with one person in attendance. The great advantage of this over hand-feeding is readily perceived, the saving being enormous, as the capacity has never been approached



by hand-feeding, as above figures show. Besides the advantage of speed in the use of this machine, its accuracy and regularity in feeding are points greatly in its favor. For ruling machines it can be regulated to feed faster or slower, as required on the class of work being done; and for printing presses and folding machines it is also capable of different manipulation to suit special requirements. To watch one in motion, one would almost believe the machine was endowed with life and had a mind, so carefully, easily and speedily does it feed the sheets. Montague & Fuller, 28 Reade street, New York, and 345 Dearborn street and 82 Third avenue, Chicago, can furnish these machines, and parties interested would do well to correspond with them.

THE *Revue Industrielle* announces a successor to straw in the fabrication of paper in the husks which envelope grains of cereal. An old superior officer in the French marine infantry, who served in the war of 1870 as auxiliary general, has been studying the matter for some years.

WASTE IN MIXING COLORS.

Not long ago we were passing through a pressroom, and had our attention drawn to a young man who was mixing colors on a slab, with the object of producing a special tone for tint work. He had a troubled air, and his movements were of a kind so clearly indicative of disturbance, that we stopped and watched his proceedings. It was not long before we got the key to the situation. He had begun at the wrong end of his job, by putting in his dark color, and by far too much at that, before he knew where he was going to come out. The result was that he kept on adding white, in a vain effort to work down to the light tone required, and by degrees he had his slab covered with five times as much ink as his job could possibly require. It was at this point that his manner and movements caught our eye, and to save him further anxiety and his employer greater loss, we went over to him and offered a suggestion which he gladly accepted. We took another slab and

transferred to it only about a tenth of the ink he had already mixed, and adding white, with just a trifle of bronze blue, some fine yellow and a bit of rose lake, we soon got what he was after, as was proved by comparison with his specimen sheet or copy.

The grand trouble was that he had started off with a nugget of black—the great killer of all transparency in tones—and hoped with this foundation to get the proper darkener for his tint, and at the same time be able to bring out the richness of the other colors he had mixed in with the white and black. He was sorely disappointed, and in his despair he lost his head, and was slapping in his white in almost reckless fashion when his actions attracted us.

Fortunately for him, his original sample or copy had been mixed with a touch of black, and, therefore, did not exhibit that rich luminous, transparent appearance it would have shown had a deep blue been used as a darkener. This fact we had instantly detected as we glanced over his original, and for that reason consented to use a tenth part of his own mixture. Had the copy shown a pure, transparent tone, we would have been compelled to begin

anew from the foundation, using no black whatever, as that always renders a tint opaque and non-luminous.

This young pressman's mishap is a more common one than might be supposed, and a greater cause of waste of ink than anything else, in pressrooms where much color is used. Discretion is called for at every point, and where it is lacking all other qualities are almost useless. Certain it is that the one who has it not cannot be trusted to go alone. Nowhere else is more needed the injunction of Davy Crockett, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead!"

Let these points be kept in mind when mixing colors:

1. Black, in whatever proportion, will kill the transparency of any color with which it is associated. It will also destroy the luminosity of other colors in proportion to the quantity of it used.
2. If you desire to darken a tint and retain the luminous character of the other colors used, put in a little dark blue of fine quality, and, depending upon the main color you are working with, use a little pure rose lake or other fine red of the aniline class, and a true yellow.
3. If you are using a very delicate tint, and merely wish to slightly deepen your tone, you can do it with a little red, or chrome yellow. Very little practice will show what proportions will give the best results.

Begin with these in small quantities, working up to the deeper shade required. It is easy to add a deeper tone; but if made too dark and non-luminous at the start, no after-working will save the wasted material.

Before leaving this subject, let us advise the young and inexperienced pressman to buy a quarter of a pound or more of the three primary colors, red, blue and yellow, of fine quality, with a pound of white and some varnish; take these home and experiment with very small quantities. He will be surprised at the results he can thus obtain. Such experience is priceless.—*The American Art Printer*.

TRADE NEWS.

THE Courier Printing Company, Duluth, Minnesota, has been dissolved.

W. D. EAGLE & BRO., printers, Indianapolis, have dissolved partnership.

BURDICK & TAYLOR, printers, Albany, New York, have dissolved partnership.

ALEXANDER & HANCOCK, printers, Duluth, Minneapolis, have dissolved partnership.

KUSSMAUL & SHEPARDSON, publishers, Greenville, Ohio, have dissolved partnership.

SUTHERLAND & BURNETT, publishers, Portland, Oregon, have dissolved partnership.

HUELSTER & SHELPS, printers, St. Paul, have been succeeded by Goodson, Shelp & Co.

W. D. JONES, printer, Utica, New York, has been succeeded by W. D. Jones & Son.

KERR & BIRD, printers, Philadelphia, have been succeeded by the Bird Printing Company.

THE Nelson Printing and Engraving Company (not incorporated), Detroit, Michigan, has sold out.

HARDING & EGGLESTON, printers and paper-dealers, Jonesville, Michigan, have dissolved partnership.

THE Echo Publishing Company has been incorporated at Houston, Texas, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

SEEMAN & PETERS, printers and publishers of the *Evening News*, Saginaw, Michigan, have sold out the *News*.

THE Thomas & Wylie Lithographing Company, of New York, has been incorporated to carry on a general lithographing business; capital, \$150,000, and trustees, Henry A. Thomas, George A. Wylie, Daniel D. Wylie, John B. McGeorge and William E. Laimbeer.

THE Utica (N. Y.) *Morning Herald* newspaper job printing and bookbinding establishment has been sold at receiver's sale to the highest bidder.

AT Concord, New Hampshire, a commodious and handsome new building is nearly ready for the occupancy of the Republican Press Association's printing plant and offices.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Chicago, have recently placed Babcock "Dispatch" presses in Hamilton, Ohio, Elkhart, Indiana, Topeka, Kansas, and Duluth, Minnesota.

C. H. KEELER, formerly publisher of the Owega (N. Y.) *Record*, late of Wellington, Kansas, has opened a first-class job printing office at Dixon, Illinois, with good prospects.

TWENTY million dollars is said to be at the command of an English syndicate which wants to gobble up all the American type-foundries. That's about a million apiece. Whew!

THE Tribune Job Printing Company, Minneapolis, are adding a two-revolution Potter to their pressroom facilities. It is an elegant machine, equal to any kind or quality of work.

T. E. POWELL and G. W. Albrecht have incorporated the Powell Printing Company, at Middleburgh, Kentucky, for the purpose of publishing, printing, etc. The capital stock is \$25,000.

MR. E. D. BAKER has resigned the position of manager of the Boston branch of the Campbell Press Company, being succeeded by Mr. Jameson, who formerly represented the company at St. Louis.

THE office of the Anderson (Ind.) *Daily Bulletin* was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, December 7. More than \$8,000 worth of type and presses, \$2,000 worth of stock and completed jobwork were destroyed.

THE Thompson Company has filed articles of incorporation at Covington, Kentucky, with a capital stock of \$50,000, for the purpose of publishing school books. Caius C. Bragg, Charles H. Thompson and others are the incorporators.

THE St. Joseph Steam Printing Company, St. Joseph, Missouri, has been absorbed by the Posegate Printing and Lithographing Company. Its capital stock is \$50,000. Frank Posegate is president, J. W. Johnson, secretary and treasurer.

THE Caxton Press Company, of New York City, has been incorporated to carry on the printing business in all its branches. Capital, \$60,000, and trustees, Henry Tompkins, Peter W. McIndoe, Walter J. McIndoe, Arthur L. Root and Frank Durrie.

ON November 1, the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, of New York, completed arrangements with the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Company by which the former became the exclusive selling agents for their presses and folders. They have retained the services of Mr. Walter G. Bennett, a gentleman long and favorably identified with the Stonemetz Company, who will give his personal attention to this department.

THE Jaenecke-Ullman Printing Ink Company has secured property in Newark, New Jersey, and begun the erection of its factory, which it expects to have in running order by July 1, 1891. This firm succeeds Sigmund Ullman, of 536 and 538 Pearl street, New York, so long and favorably known as importer of German printing inks made by Jaenecke Bros. and F. Schneeman, Hanover, and French and German bronze powders. The company will manufacture dry colors, varnishes, linseed oil and inks, and proposes to maintain the high reputation already attained by the old firms. The imported goods will also be handled as before. With a large capital at its command, and with the knowledge its members have of the ink and color business, this new company will no doubt make a big success of the new venture.

We acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful brass paperweight from John Royle & Sons, Paterson, New Jersey, bearing a facsimile of the autograph of the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER. It is a work of art, and we return our sincere thanks for the royal gift.

WHAT COLOR OR COLORS SHALL I USE ON THIS PAPER?

CONSULT

WHITE'S MULTI-COLOR CHARTS

FOR

PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, ETC.

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PATENT APPLIED FOR.

Presenting in compact book form, for immediate reference and comparison, the above arrangement of colors on seventy-three different specimens of paper, embracing almost every imaginable shade.

Full information as to prices of ink used, in what order printed, and the various combinations produced, etc.

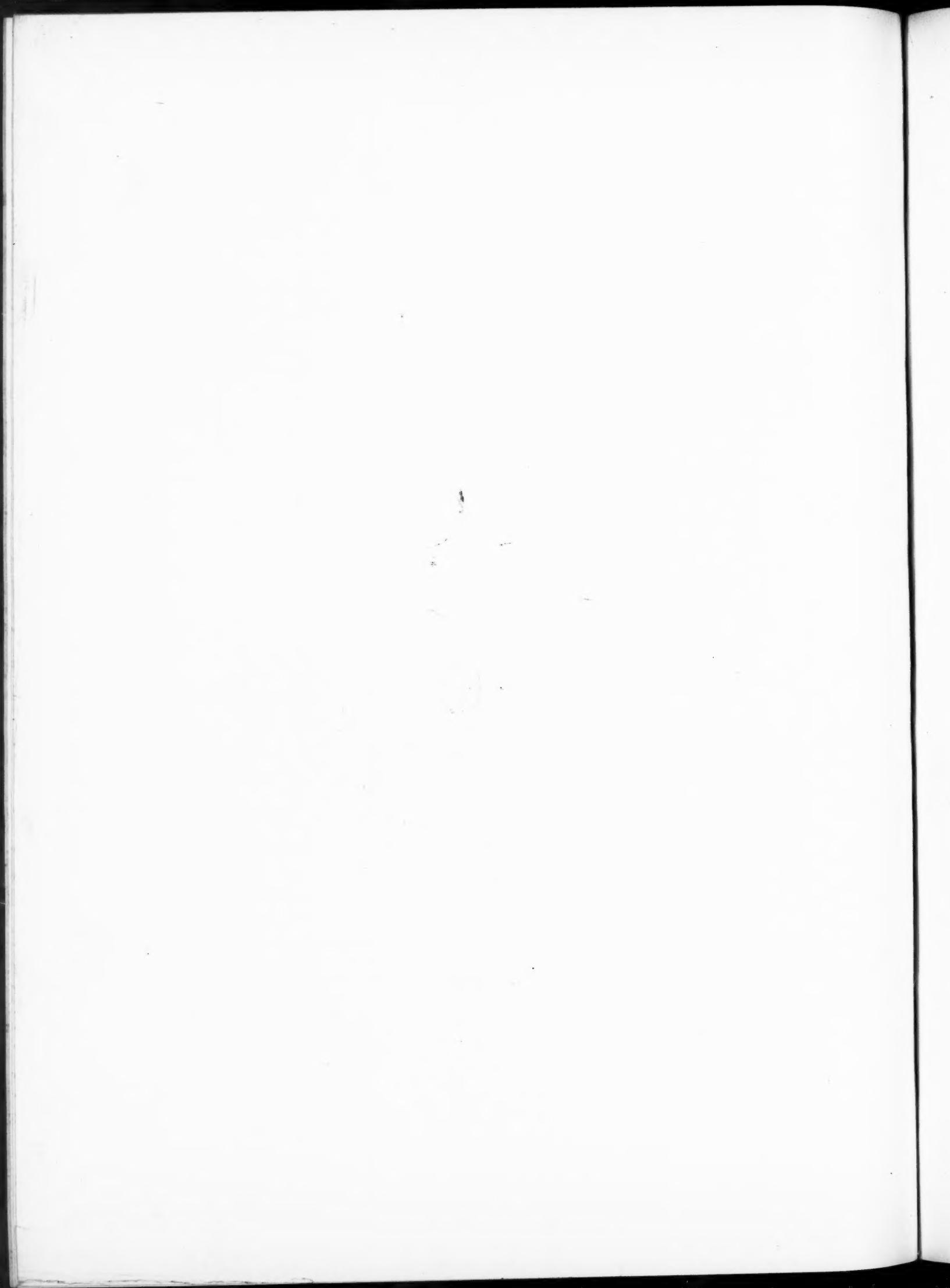
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OUR SPECIALTIES:
BOOK, COVER, ROPE, DOCUMENT AND NO. 1 MANILA PAPERS.

181 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.



CHICAGO NOTES.

MR. E. O. HICKOK, for many years with W. C. Gage & Son, of Battle Creek, Michigan, called on us recently. He was on his way to Oronoco, Minnesota, where he expects to locate.

THE Chicago Law Book Company has been incorporated at Chicago, with a capital stock of \$50,000, to publish law books. Incorporators, W. B. Kelley, J. H. Clement and W. V. Myers.

MR. CHARLES FRINK has left the pressroom of Rand, McNally & Co., where he has been for years, and taken the foremanship of the same department with the Corbitt-Skidmore Company, in the Caxton building.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE COMPANY, 303 Dearborn street, have accepted the agency for the sale of Richards' celebrated wood engravers' ruling machine. Mr. Richards is giving daily working exhibitions of the same.

MR. THOMAS WING, architect, has prepared plans for remodeling the Rand-McNally building on Monroe street, near La Salle. New halls will be put in, likewise stairways, marble wainscoting and elevator. It will be fitted up especially for printers, bookbinders, etc. The cost of alteration will be about \$20,000.

IN the proofroom of THE INLAND PRINTER is a sample of the first paper ever manufactured. Instead of being packed in sheets or rolled on a cylinder, it is wound about a stick of some hard wood in an oblong ball, very much like a ball of yarn. It is older than the papyrus of Egypt and was never used even for manuscript writing, but was the principal material in the construction of the houses of the paper makers. It is an enormous nest, once the home of a colony of paper-hornets.

AS WILL be seen by announcement in our advertising pages, the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, typefounders, Philadelphia, will, at the beginning of the coming year, open a branch house, under its own supervision, in the new Caxton building, Nos. 328-330 Dearborn street, Chicago. Practical assistants will be in charge, and a well selected stock of faces constantly kept on hand. All orders will be promptly filled, and due notice of the exact date of opening sent to every western printing house.

COL. T. P. RUNDLETT, for many years past the popular Chicago representative of Charles Eneu Johnson & Co., manufacturers of letterpress and lithographic printing inks and varnishes, is about to remove to New York, to become their representative in the great metropolis. The good wishes of the colonel's many friends go with him—and who is not his friend that knows him? Prosperity to you, colonel, and may the same measure of success which has attended your efforts in Chicago follow you in your new field of labor.

At a meeting of the Old-Time Printers' Association, held at the office of THE INLAND PRINTER on Sunday afternoon, December 14, it was determined to hold a banquet, under the auspices of the association, at Kinsley's, on the evening of January 17, the anniversary of Franklin's birthday. A. C. Cameron, J. S. Thompson and J. C. Snow were appointed a committee on programme, with the request to report at a meeting to be held on Sunday, January 3. From present indications the event will be a thoroughly enjoyable one, and it is to be hoped that every member of the society will make it a point to be present.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

A PAPER mill is to be built at Rapid City, Pennsylvania.

A MILL for the manufacture of print papers is projected at Livermore Falls, Maine.

ARDEN & BROWNE, paper manufacturers' agents, New York, have dissolved partnership.

THE consul at St. Croix, West Indies, thinks there is a market there for American papers.

THE Godfrey & Clark Paper Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$350,000, succeeding the firm of Godfrey & Clark, paper manufacturers. The

directors of the company are Edward B. Godfrey, Charles L. Clark and Edward C. Godfrey.

THE Sugar River Paper Mill at Claremont, New Hampshire, is filling a large order from Australia.

THE Crescent Paper Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000.

THE Peoria Strawboard Company, of Peoria, Illinois, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000.

THE North Jersey Paper Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of \$200,000.

THE Morrison & Cass Paper Company, of Tyrone, Pennsylvania, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000.

A PAPER mill to cost \$270,000 is to be built at Fort Worth, Texas. Dr. Buck, of Illinois, and others are said to be interested.

THE St. Clair Paper Company, Detroit, Michigan, is running exclusively on colored wrapping papers for express use, and finds a ready sale for its product.

A COMPANY to be known as the Eureka Paper Company has been organized at Fulton, New York, with a capital of \$30,000. It will engage in the manufacture of paper.

THE Hampden Envelope Company, which recently removed to Dayton, Ohio, from Holyoke, Massachusetts, has resolved to make its daily production 600,000 envelopes instead of 300,000, as at present.

THE Shattuck & Babcock Company, of De Pere, Wisconsin, has been incorporated to manufacture paper. The capital stock is \$500,000, and the incorporators are J. A. Kimberly, C. B. Clark and F. C. Shattuck.

THE Ohio Paper Bag Company, Middletown, Ohio, manufacturers of square double bottom paper bags, is using about 30,000 pounds of paper and producing from two to two and a quarter millions of bags from the same, daily.

THE increase in the daily producing capacity of the paper, wood pulp and fiber mills of the country last year was 1,372,100 pounds, or a little more than eleven per cent. The percentage of gain since 1881 has been over 156 per cent.

HON. BYRON WESTON has recently been inspecting the possibilities for a paper mill at Spokane Falls, Washington, in connection with J. H. Bishop, of Minneapolis, and if the enterprise promises favorably a mill will be located there in the near future.

THE Holyoke, Massachusetts, paper manufacturers report the outlook for the winter to be very promising and the demand for paper steadily increasing. All the mills are running to their fullest capacity, and the product is covered by orders for some time to come.

THE Michigan Paper Company, at Plainwell, Michigan, is so crowded with orders for its book and print papers that it has been compelled for several months to refuse orders. Consequently it has determined to increase its facilities. It will erect another building and purchase another machine, with the necessary engines, etc.

THE wood of Newfoundland has been experimented on for the manufacture of pulp by a British company, and favorably reported on. A location for pulp works has been selected in the island, about one hundred miles west from St. John's on one of the southern bays, where the timber is suitable and inexhaustible. It is said that neither pyrites nor sulphur in any form will be made use of in the process, which has been fully tested in Austria.—*Paper Making.*

KIMBERLY & CLARK COMPANY, of Appleton, Wisconsin, have purchased the water power at DePere, Wisconsin, for \$100,000. The power is estimated at about 2,000 horses. A considerable tract of land contiguous to the river and power goes with the purchase. The company will erect there next season a two-machine loft-dried mill, to make the finest writing papers. The capacity will be about eight tons daily. A new company will be formed with a capital of about \$500,000, to operate the plant, to be called the Shattuck & Babcock Company.



LILLIAN RUSSELL.

Specimen of half-tone plate by BLOMGREN BROS. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, made direct from a photograph by Falk, New York.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

F. W. BAIL, of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Democrat*, has sold out.

THE Coal Creek (Tenn.) *Times* has put in a new press, and enlarged to eight pages.

THE Saginaw (Mich.) *Journal* has been increased to an eight-page paper, and looks well.

THE Wilmington (Del.) *Sunday Star* has changed its size from a four to an eight page paper.

THE office of the Portsmouth (Ohio) *Times* has been removed to its new building on Second street, south side.

THE publishers of the New Haven (Conn.) *Union* have begun the publication of a morning edition similar to the afternoon paper.

EDITOR SCOTT, of the Bloomington (Ill.) *Bulletin*, got caught in the swim and landed a winner of a seat in congress from his district.

THE Boston *Pilot* has been purchased by Patrick Donohue, editor of *Donohue's Magazine*, who owned the property a number of years ago.

THE *Young American*, a large, first-class illustrated monthly paper for boys and girls and the family, made its first appearance on December 1, at West Randolph, Vermont.

THE *Dominion Illustrated*, Montreal, will get out a Christmas number this year by the Sabiston Lithographing & Publishing Company, the recent purchasers of the above publication.

THE Texas *Tribune*, published at Houston, San Antonio and Dallas, edited by Mr. John H. Copeland, has recently donned a new dress, and is now one of the handsomest journals which reach our desk.

THE executive committee of the Illinois Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union met recently and resolved to establish a daily paper at Springfield to be the official mouthpiece of the Farmers' Alliance.

THE *Arkansas Traveler* has been purchased by the Review Printing Company for \$3,150, and the *American Commercial Traveler*, organ of the National Traveling Men's Association, will be merged into it. Opie P. Read will continue as editor and P. D. Benham as business manager.

EX-SPEAKER W. F. CALHOUN has purchased a half interest in the Decatur *Daily Republican*, which has been conducted since 1867 by J. R. Mosser and B. K. Hamsher. Dr. Calhoun bought Mr. Mosser's interest and will become political editor. Mr. Mosser is not in good health, but hopes a relief from business cares will prove beneficial.

W. F. BECK, proprietor of the *Constitution*, Weatherford, Texas, has purchased the *Southern Horticultural Journal* and moved the plant from Weatherford to Dallas. All the former writers and editors will be retained and additional ones employed, with the intention of improving the paper, if it can be improved, which is doubtful, as it has long been recognized as the leading horticultural paper in the South.

WE regret to state that the office of the Chillicothe (Ill.) *Bulletin*, owned by Mr. Frank W. Bailey, was recently destroyed by the destructive fire which recently visited that town. With true western courage, however, Mr. Bailey is up and doing, and the *Bulletin* has made its re-appearance somewhat reduced in size (for the time being), but bright and racy as ever, and in a short time will assume its usual proportions.

THE Boston Photogravure Company, 56 Boylston street, Boston, announce that in January, 1891, the first number of the *Engraver and Printer* will be issued. It is to be a monthly magazine devoted to progress in illustration and printing, printed in the highest style of the art, and edited by Henry Lewis Johnson. The publishers' announcement, giving full particulars of the proposed work, will be sent free to any address. The subscription price is to be \$2 per year.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE *Union Printer*, of New York, has again changed hands.

THE pressfeeders of Boston have received an advance in their wages from ten to fifteen per cent.

THE "COLOR PRINTER" will doubtless be ready for delivery before the January issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE California state printing office, it is rumored, will be presided over, during Governor Markham's term, by A. Johnson, of Sacramento.

THE Springfield (Ohio) Typographical Union, No. 117, has amended its scale of prices, fixing the pay of time hands at \$15 per week of fifty-nine hours.

MR. GEORGE DESBARATS, former publisher of the *Dominion Illustrated*, is now running a first-class book and job office in the Perreault building, St. James street, Montreal.

BRUCE WALLACE, editor of *Brotherhood*, said to be the organ of the Typographical Union of Great Britain, has made arrangements to give a series of lectures in this country on "Labor Rights."

WILLIAM L. BENNINGTON, of Detroit, Michigan, who has been making his home on the Pacific coast for the past two years, will sail December 3 for Guatemala, Central America, where a good position awaits him.

THE scale for Thorne machines, of which the West Publishing Company has nine, has been fixed by St. Paul Typographical Union, No. 90, for the next six months at 19 cents for brevier and 22 cents for minion.

FRANK BESLIN, the blind editor, who at one time conducted a paper at Cherokee, and who is now engaged in newspaper work at Salt Lake City, is soon to have a remarkable operation performed on his eyes. This operation will be the transplanting of rabbit's eyes and connecting them with the optic nerves. There are several instances on record where the operation has proved successful.

MR. EVERETT GLACKIN, a well-known and honored member of Typographical Union No. 6, died at his residence, 1254 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, New York, on Sunday, December 7, aged thirty-seven years. His funeral was largely attended, and a eulogy was delivered over his remains by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, who referred in a feeling manner to the manly characteristics and many virtues of the deceased.

TICKETS have been issued for the first grand ball of Boston Job Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 1, to be held in Odd Fellows hall on Thursday evening, January 8. Wright's Boston Brigade band will furnish music, and an enjoyable occasion is assured. This will probably be the only pressmen's ball of the season, as the Adams and cylinder pressmen have given way this year to their fellow-workers on job presses.

A PARTY connected with the Montreal *Herald*, in sending us a recent copy of that sheet, asks us what we think of its mechanical execution, and points to it as an evidence that it is independent of the members of the typographical union. To be frank, we think it is one of the most abominable specimens of typography it has ever been our lot to examine, and that the botches employed thereon have yet to learn their A, B, C's in a printing office. No charge.

HERE is what the *Metropolis* says of the new composing room of the New York *World*: "There are two elevators, way down on the Frankfort street front, and these run, laden with compositors, straight up, without stop, to the thirteenth floor, which is set apart entirely for the typesetters. Two hundred and thirty cases in all are here provided, and here both morning and afternoon editions are set up. This apartment is eighteen feet high. In one narrow gallery sit a dozen operators, each ticking a telegraph instrument which is connected with the Western Union building, and so open to the entire world of wire. Another gallery has the proofreaders—a lynx-eyed army of thirty. Every kink and knick-knack of the art can be found in that composing room, and with

eighty columns of "want" ads to set and arrange after "time" is called, and a twelve-page paper of news to get up afterward, matters must needs move with genuine lightning celerity. In one corner of the room the matrices are made from the forms and the light paper casts are dropped to the lead foundry below, instead of the heavy, fragile forms crawling slowly down and up, as heretofore."

THE following interesting queries and answers were recently printed in the *Boston Daily Globe*:

1. What is considered a fair day's work for a compositor, and a day of how many hours?
2. What is about the average pay, and how is it rated?
3. Is there a greater number of male or female compositors?
1. In a book office, 6,000 ems solid matter, completed—i. e., set, corrected and distributed—is considered a fair day's work in a day of ten hours. Of course there are many who can do more, but there are a great many more who cannot do as much.
2. From \$15 to \$18 per week of fifty-nine hours. Most of the printers in book offices, however, work by the piece at 40 cents per thousand.
3. There are about four males to one female at work at the printing business in Boston.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

BLACKENING the nose and cheeks under the eyes has been found an effectual preventive of snow blindness, or the injurious effect of the glare from illuminated snow upon eyes unaccustomed to it.

THE *Scientific Press* calls attention to a paper tough as wood and being made by mixing chloride of zinc with the pulp in the course of manufacture. It has been found that the greater the degree of concentration of the zinc solution the greater will be the toughness of the paper. It can be used for making gas pipes, boxes, combs, for roofing, and even, it is added, for making boats.

A PITTSFIELD, Illinois, inventor is reported to have invented a new form of folding type-case stand. This stand is formed of hinged side-bars and cross-bars combined with a skeleton frame adapted to be detachably held upon the cross-bars and flexed laterally, to produce a simple and light folding stand which may be readily opened and compactly closed, and when in use will hold the type-cases in convenient position for a standing or sitting compositor.

THE twelve square boxes directly in front of the compositor, containing the letters a, c, d, i, m, etc., will hold about two pounds each. The boxes half the size of the "a" box will hold fifteen ounces each, containing the letters f, b, g, l, p, etc. The small square boxes containing the letters k, j, q, etc., will hold six ounces each, the "e" box three pounds and the cap case five ounces to the box. The best way to order sorts for display type is to do so by "irons." A typefounder's "iron" is about twenty pica ems long.—*Pacific Printer*.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, \$20; job printers, per week, \$20. The state work has opened up, and quite a number of extra men have been put to work.

Baltimore, Md.—State of trade, good; prospects, pleasant; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$20. The *Evening Globe* has ceased to exist on account of conducting a non-union office. A new paper (the *World*) has started, with prospects of success, employing fifteen union printers.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Boston, Mass.—State of trade, fair; prospects, brighter; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Grand ball occurs January 28. Proceeds to be devoted to entertainment of visiting delegates, June next.

Burlington, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning paper, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14 and \$15. The late financial secretary's report was the first since the union was chartered that was reported in full and paid up to date. No. 75 elected new officers at its last meeting.

Charleston, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$17.

Bookwork has been brisk during past month. The *News and Courier* issues a twelve-page paper during session of legislature. The *World* (non-union) publishes advertisements at half-price as an inducement to people to advertise with them.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—State of trade, dull; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Business is at a standstill here in book and job offices. There are quite a number of idle printers. Would advise tourists to steer clear, as there is nothing in sight.

Concord, N. H.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. Legislature elects a state printer in January, and it was supposed the *Monitor* office would get the job, as it has been in Manchester for six years, but recent actions of Senator Chandler have so hurt his popularity that he has no chance for the state work. It amounts to about \$20,000 per year.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$15. All the job offices have had plenty to do, and winter prospects are flattering. The *Dayton World*, a new Sunday paper, made its first appearance on November 30. E. W. Hanley is the proprietor.

Denver, Colo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20, fifty-three hours. Banks Hall, for years foreman of the *Republican* job office pressroom, has opened a pressroom on his own account.

Detroit, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, \$13.50; job printers, per week, \$13.50. F. C. Toland, formerly of the *News* jobroom, has gone on the road for the Ft. Wayne Newspaper Union, and is doing well.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. Jobwork rather quiet and newspaper work fairly good.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14. F. W. Ball has sold the *Democrat* to Hon. T. M. Weston, late chairman Democratic State Central Committee, and will take possession January 12, 1891. Mr. Weston will improve the plant greatly, will put in a perfecting press, take full telegraphic reports, add more cases, and in every way make it a first-class metropolitan sheet with all modern improvements.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Work is fair here just now, and the prospects are that when the state work begins, which will be in a few days, there will be work for all.

Houston, Texas.—State of trade, poor; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. There are twenty-five "subs" and eighteen "regs" on the *Post*, the only daily giving out work. Tourists would do well to stay away for a while. Daylight work is worse, and prospects "worse."

Indianapolis, Ind.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.50. Notwithstanding rumors of typesetting machines, work in all branches of trade is good, two daily papers having increased their force, one, the *Sentinel*, having made a partial change of ownership, and announcing a change from a 4-page to an 8-page paper. Bookwork has also picked up since last report, all regular men going on and some transients also.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents or \$13; job printers, per week, \$13. While work has been good, there has been no lack of men. The *Morning Patriot* was sold November 15 to a stock company, with W. H. Turner as manager and E. W. Barber as editor.

Jacksonville, Fla.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$20. Another new paper to be issued monthly, called the *Paradise*, in the interest of Florida. If favorably received, will be made a weekly. All union printers in town are working.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, \$17. Town rather crowded. The *Sunday Sun*, weekly, employing nine men, was unionized last week. Rumor says that the *Journal* has been sold to Louis Hammerslough, president of the Globe Newspaper Company. If so, it will become a union office. J. B. Merrigan has been succeeded as foreman of the *Globe* by W. J. Winfield. "Barney" has gone to Chicago.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Printers are in demand here, there being more work than can be turned out. It will last until about January 1.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, \$12; job printers, per week, \$12. The work is not very good here at present, except in our job offices. How long it will last no one knows, as this is holiday season. There are plenty here to do the work. O. M. Hand our recording secretary, resigned, and has moved to Chicago.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, \$9; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$10. Mr. Josiah Blackburn, managing director of the *Free Press*, who had been ailing for a long time, died at Hot Springs, Arkansas, last month. The remains were brought here for interment. Mr. Male. Bremner is in charge of the above paper for the time being.

Macon, Ga.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, \$15 per week; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$13 to \$20. The *Atlanta Constitution* has secured the contract for printing the *Christian Advocate*, work formerly done by J. W. Burke & Co., of this city. The present foreman will probably go with it. Three other sits are vacant by the removal.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$18. *Sentinel*, last Thursday, put on a new dress of agate, nonpareil, minion and brevier, self-spacing; also added three cases.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good after the holidays; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Since my last report the *Evening Union* has started a morning edition and the *Morning News* an evening edition, thus giving permanent employment to eight of our casually employed members. It is hoped both enterprises will be successful. It makes prospects brighter in this city.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15, \$18, \$20. Work has only been fair the past month, with a sufficient number of men to do the work.

Philadelphia, Pa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Reports from forty-two offices show: Six, brisk; thirteen, medium; six, as usual; ten, fair; and seven dull. *Press and Item* are non-union tariff sheets.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$20. "Tourists" need not come this way.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, medium; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$12. The long looked for republican daily paper will probably never materialize, as it has been talked of for over three years, and nothing has yet come of it.

San Antonio, Texas.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. H. N. Potter, a consumptive printer who arrived here with a Memphis (Tenn.) card, died on November 26, and was interred by San Antonio Union.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, duller; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. There is some prospect of a change in the management of some of the newspaper offices, thereby advancing the cause of the International Typographical Union.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, unchanged; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$15. Nothing to report further than that everybody seems to be getting enough work to satisfy present needs. Number of members end of last month larger than usual.

Springfield, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Business is good, but plenty of printers to fill all demands. Job offices are having plenty to do. The *Leader* is the name of a new morning daily; it is a mammoth affair—three-column folio.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, per week, \$10; job printers, per week, \$10. It is understood the *Daily Telegraph*, of this city, has been purchased by C. W. Weldon, M. P. for St. John, for about \$35,000. The *Daily Sun* has increased its size from four to eight pages, which will be continued till January 1.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. During the month of November there was a manifest collapse in the printing trade here, added to which there has been a large number of arrivals in the city; so that, taken altogether, the outlook is not encouraging.

St. Paul, Minn.—State of trade, extremely dull; prospects, poor until after January 1; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers,

37 cents; bookwork, 35 to 43 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$20. Scale on Thorne typesetting machines, 19 cents for brevier, 22 cents for minion.

Syracuse, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Annual election of officers took place December 7, resulting as follows: James M. Lynch, president; J. C. Cooley, vice-president; Fred A. Ward, financial and corresponding secretary; John A. Davis, recording secretary; George T. Lay, treasurer; Thomas Joslin, sergeant-at-arms.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 28½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Legislature meets next month. Business likely to boom then.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, excellent; prospects, cheering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, \$12.50. Work in the city for the past month or two has been flourishing, business in the job offices being exceptionally good. Idle printers have been a scarcity of late in Utica, which has imparted an air of cheerfulness to members of the craft, in view of the approaching holidays.

Vancouver, B. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Vancouver lost one of its oldest members recently, Mr. E. W. Evans, of inflammation of the bowels. No. 226 showed its respects by turning out to a man.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. State of trade is fair with plenty of printers for all demands.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair to good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The *Evening Journal* has suspended. Two new weeklies in November. Town full of printers at present.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$15. Annual election of officers, December 7, resulted as follows: President, George Van Wagoner; vice-president, Frank E. Brown; recording and corresponding secretary, John F. Duggan; financial secretary, William F. Langill; treasurer, Aaron M. Gould; sergeant-at-arms, P. J. Jennings; trustees, Henry B. Berry, Frank E. Brown, John F. Duggan. Annual assembly of 165 held Tuesday evening, December 9; success both socially and financially.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

F. W. THOMAS, of 241 Superior street, Toledo, Ohio, has sent us one of his pamphlets, entitled "Twists," which shows what can be done with brass rule in an ordinary printing office, in a practical way, and with a simple tool. The book is neatly printed, and the designs and instructions such that any one desiring to acquire the art of "twisting" can gain many points with very little study. Send for a copy. Price 50 cents.

SOME months since Messrs. Julius Heinemann & Co., of 52 Madison street, placed one of their new iron stands in the office of the Henry O. Shepard Company, 183 Monroe street. This frame is one of the strongest and best yet made, its rigidity, lightness and strength commending it on sight. As showing the favor with which this frame is looked upon it is only necessary to say that Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. have discarded all their wooden frames and bought an entire outfit of the Heinemann stands for their new building. The stands are adjustable so that the cases can be drawn out from either the front or back as desired.

REMOVAL—MONTAGUE & FULLER

Montague & Fuller have removed their New York office, stock of machinery, parts and supplies, and shop, from their old quarters on William and Beekman streets to 28 Reade street, between Broadway and Elm street. At their new place they have a much larger store, and, with the basement, etc., get about three times the amount of room they had at the old location. The move was made necessary by the largely increasing business of the firm, which could not be handled to advantage at the old stand. The present location is much more convenient to find, particularly for city trade, and with the increased facilities the firm can serve their customers more satisfactorily than heretofore. Read the list of machinery handled by them, on page 263.

REGARDING A SCHEME.

Under the above caption, a recent number of *Latham's Red Book* publishes an interesting account of the steady rise and phenomenal success of the now well-known house of Geo. H. Benedict & Co., map and wood engravers and electrotypers,



Chicago, a cut of whose building we present to our readers herewith. If space permitted we should be glad to give the article entire, but owing to the unusual amount of matter crowding our columns this month we cannot do so. The story is told in a way that cannot fail to interest one, and when started on it the reader continues to the end. The "scheme" of the house, from the time it started up to the present time, of doing exactly what it advertised and agreed to do, has worked so well that their establishment has grown to such an extent that the building shown in the illustration is necessary to carry on their immense business. When it is considered that but a few years ago the firm started in one room, and now occupy this substantial structure, it will be acknowledged that there must be merit somewhere. Orders for map engraving by the wax process, photo zinc etching, and electrotyping can be handled in a manner that few houses can equal. The electrotype plant, recently added, enables the firm to look after work more closely than when they had to depend on outsiders to do this portion of the business, and to get it out when promised. On page 256 of this number is shown a specimen page of the work of Geo. H. Benedict & Co. Out-of-town customers as well as those in the city are invited to send in their orders. They will be well looked after.

BOSTON PHOTOGRAVURE COMPANY.

We acknowledge receipt of a catalogue of illustrations, ornamental designs and initials, recently issued by the Boston Photogravure Company, 56 Boylston street, Boston, Massachusetts, which contains samples of the work produced by this firm. The designs are original in character, the execution the best, and the assortment one from which many useful cuts can be selected. Every printer who wishes to embellish his work with tasty cuts and ornaments, should not fail to secure a copy of this catalogue and make his selection. The making of half-tone, relief plate and mezzotype engraving, on both zinc and copper, is not the only work done by the company. As the name indicates, the firm produces some of the finest photogravures ever turned out, and makes a specialty of gelatine and fine cut printing. The latest efforts of the Boston Photogravure Company have been in what is called the French color process, used with such success by several French illustrated periodicals, as *Figaro* and *Paris Illustré*. That America is not far behind European countries in this process is clearly shown by an examination of some of the recent designs of French color work produced by the Boston company. In fineness of gradation of tints, in softness, in perfection of register, plates

printed by this process excel any we have ever seen. *THE INLAND PRINTER* will show several colored inserts by this new process, and also some plates in mezzotype and half-tone, which will be looked forward to with much interest by its many readers in all parts of the world.

WHITE'S MULTI-COLOR CHART.

This is the appropriate name of a work just issued by Mr. James White, of the Illinois Paper Company of Chicago, a specimen page of which is presented in the present issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER*. So far as we know, nothing of the kind has heretofore been available to the trade, though the want of the information imparted therein has long been acknowledged; and we are sure that when its value is duly appreciated no progressive printer will fail to secure a copy. In this connection we cannot do better than publish the following explanatory remarks, as given by its publisher:

"The frequency with which printers are obliged to experiment on the press for the purpose of showing customers the appropriate color or colors of ink for a given shade of paper, or *vice versa*, prompted the production of this work.

"Care has been taken to avoid in it the use of colors not easily obtained, the end desired being to establish a permanent guide for daily use in even the smallest office.

"The colors as shown on the white, or No. 1 specimen, are exactly the same as used throughout on all, the only difference being that the quantity of ink is necessarily regulated to suit the various surfaces of paper.

"On the next leaf will be found a list of the colors, the order in which printed, the different combinations, the manufacturer's name and the cost of each color.

"The stars are so arranged that by selecting any one of them, and covering the balance of the printing, the effect produced by such single color can be seen."

The colors used are as follows: Red, brown, green, blue and black, which show on each specimen thirty-two distinctive effects; and as the work contains seventy-three leaves of different colored papers, our readers can form an approximate estimate of the almost exhaustless results produced. The cost of the work is \$1, but it is cheap at ten times the amount. We advise every printer to send for a copy to the Illinois Paper Company, 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

GEMS OF ART.

A. Zeese & Co., 341-351 Dearborn street, always in the van, are now making a specialty of fine engraved plates for use on the ordinary printing press, which they claim enable printers to compete with lithographers, the result of which, when properly printed, so closely resembles work from stone, that the difference is hardly discernible. The reader can judge for himself of the merits of the claim by referring to the beautiful specimens of this work shown on page 281. These plates are called lithogravures, which title we think is correctly bestowed.

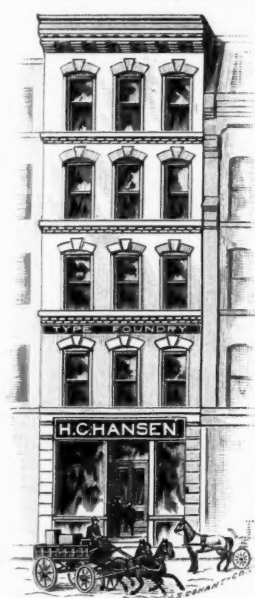
ANOTHER STEP IN ADVANCE.

The cut on page 232 illustrates another progressive step in the manufacture of printers' rollers, by Mr. M. F. Bingham, of this city, and must commend itself to the common sense and approbation of every progressive printer. As the old hand press was superseded by the introduction of improved printing machinery, so old, imperfect methods of roller making must give way to the magnificent and progressive inventions of the Bingham that have been successively illustrated in the pages of *THE INLAND PRINTER*. The attainment of their ends, however, has not been accomplished without worry and expense, some idea of which may be realized when we state that all the machinery for the construction of these machines had to be specially made in the first place, and then made over several times, before the desired results were accomplished, and the cylinders themselves rebuilt thrice before the defects

discovered were remedied. As Mr. Bingham puts it, "It seemed that some obstructive demon was continually dropping obstacles in my path. One difficulty would no sooner be surmounted than another would be encountered. It made the cold sweat stand out on my forehead, and my heart sunk within me, when I was compelled to pay check after check for labor and material, and see them all go into the scrap heap. But I knew I was right, and that time would vindicate my ideas. I have triumphed, although at the expense of nerve and a depleted pocket-book. For two years I was on the rack, and don't want any more of it. In fact, the machinists' bills alone would have proved a competency, if well invested." Too much credit cannot be awarded him for his persistency and pluck in sticking to the work till accomplished, and his reward should be a substantial recognition by printers who appreciate a good thing when they see it.

ONE OF BOSTON'S ENTERPRISING HOUSES.

The accompanying cut shows the building occupied by H. C. Hansen, 26 Hawley street, Boston, Massachusetts, whose push and enterprise are worthy of more than passing mention.



Soon after the great fire in Boston, in 1872, when all the foundries in that city were nearly destroyed, Mr. Hansen decided that to meet the demand for type and printing material in New England, a new foundry, with improved facilities, was a necessity. He accordingly established the foundry which today is in such successful operation, and which we take pleasure in calling the attention of the trade to at this time. All the tools, molds, matrices, and other appliances, used by this foundry, and nearly all its machinery, with many improvements and inventions of his own, have been made upon the premises by the most expert mechanics. Mr. Hansen manufactures brass rules, circles, ovals, dashes, quads, spaces, leads, slugs,

metal furniture, quotations, pin-hole perforating machines, and other articles used by the printing trade, all of which he can supply promptly. The *Typographic Supplement*, recently issued, shows some very useful faces of type made by this house, and other material for sale. Every printer should have a copy. Send for it, and for the specimen book of 1889. Notice Mr. Hansen's full page advertisement on page 257.

NEW COMPANY FOR COLOR PRINTING.

Subscription books are now open for subscribers to the capital stock of the proposed Photo Color Printing and Engraving Company, limited, 10 Little Hull street, Brooklyn, New York, a company which has recently issued a prospectus setting forth what it proposes to do. Mr. C. F. Rockstroh, one of the incorporators, has several inventions and processes by which blended color work can be produced easily, rapidly and successfully at one-tenth the cost of the lithographer's method. Among other things, their circular says: "By the old or lithographic process, each color is printed by the press at one time, and singly, when the paper is taken from the press and allowed to dry before another and different color can be printed, and by such a method no satisfactory artistic blending of different colors has ever been accomplished without great labor, expense and care. By the Rockstroh inventions and processes used by the Photo Color Printing and Engraving Company, limited, the *printing* process will do the finest lithographic work in almost any number of colors harmoniously variegated, and this by one single impression. The printing press with the Rockstroh improvements requires no feeding process of *sheets* of paper,

but a continuous, endless roll of paper is run through the press on a smooth and even tension, striking the proper forms and receiving the desired colors to a mathematical certainty — what printers call register — at the same time automatically doing the bronzing of print, and delivering the job at the end of the press cut to the measured size. Two-color work was never before done on the two sides of the paper by *one impression* at the same time, as the newspaper press does its work. The Rockstroh improvements accomplish this work easily and neatly, saving a large percentage by the abundance of work in short time."

If the company can do what is claimed in its prospectus the invention is certainly one of great importance, and further developments by it will be looked forward to with a great deal of interest. Parties interested can obtain fuller information by addressing the company as above.

A PRESSMAN WANTS A SITUATION. Any kind of press. Has had charge of pressroom of large job office for over twelve years and manager of same office for over four years. Served his time in the job-room, but is a little rusty there. Permanent position. State wages. City preferred. Address "R," care INLAND PRINTER.

COMPOSITORS—Send 10 cents for patented copy holder. Agents wanted. GEO. W. BANTA, 792 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.

EVERY YOUNG PRINTER should have a copy of Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages. Price, \$1. Also by the same author, "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, Box 1061, Oneonta, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them.

FOR SALE—Splendid job printing office and bindery in a large and thriving southern city. Thoroughly equipped for any class of work. Terms reasonable, and a bargain for anyone desiring a well established business in a mild and healthful climate. Write for full particulars. Address "A. B. & C.," care INLAND PRINTER.

OF COURSE!—We can give them away, but we have only a few more of the complete unbound sets of "American Printers' Specimen Exchange" (4 volumes) at \$3.75. The balance, 10 volumes, we are going to bind and hold at \$10 each, and they are worth twice as much. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a pressman of many years' experience on colored and general work; has worked on all classes of German, French, English, Belgian and American presses; has also had several years' experience on power plate printing machines; has had charge of office with thirty-five machines; has also traveled for ink and color manufacturing house in South America, Europe, and the western territory of the United States; is willing to go anywhere; speaks English, German and Spanish. Manufacturers or employing printers wishing such a man can hear more by addressing "HUSTLER," care INLAND PRINTER.

SPECIMENS CHEAP—Full unbound set (4 volumes) of the *American Printers' Specimen Exchange*, at \$3.75 by express; or one sample volume (no choice allowed) at 60 cents, postpaid, and the balance of the set at \$1.10 per volume, postpaid. Will then bind one or all the volumes at \$2. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

USEFUL Wrinkles and labor-saving methods in pamphlet stitching and covering, and binding of checks, receipts and other light work. 50 cents. Address J. FEUDNER, Rushville, Indiana.

WANTED—A second-hand lever paper cutter, 25 to 30 inch, in good order. Address A. FRESHL, 149 Kansas street, Oshkosh, Wis.

WANTED—Photographer for relief line etching. Only those who can furnish 10 references answered. Address BAKER & RANDOLPH, Indianapolis, Indiana.

\$10,000.00 NET PROFIT in last three years has been made by this office. Books open for inspection. \$4,500.00, half cash, buys the plant, good will and a fine 10-room house in county seat town. For particulars address Drawer 15, Lakota, North Dakota.

COUNTING MACHINES.



Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.

MANUFACTURED UNDER PATENTS 237,825 AND 240,099.

THE CUSSONS CALENDAR PAD

REQUIRES NEITHER EYELET NOR WIRE STITCH,

But simply has to be glued or pasted to the calendar card. Small sizes ready gummed and as easily attached as postage stamps. Manufactured by special machinery, and cost no more than the common kind. Twelve sizes now ready.

CUSSONS, MAY & CO., Glen Allen, Va.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

INCORPORATED 1877.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co.

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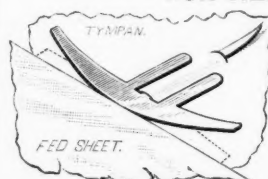
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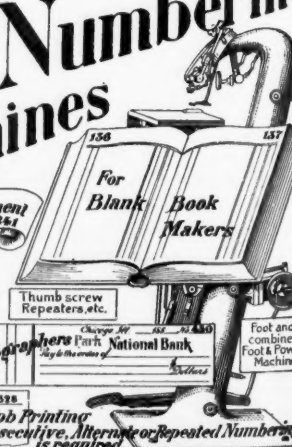
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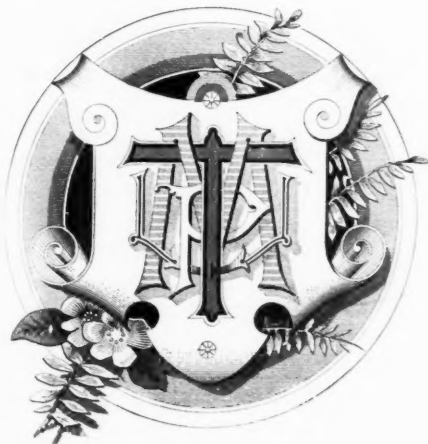
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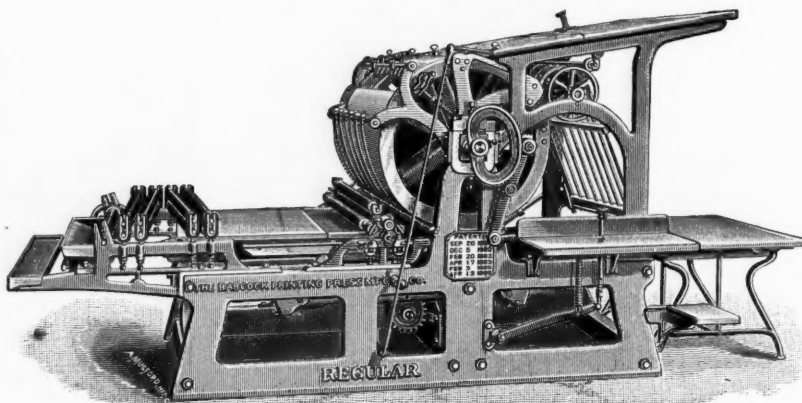
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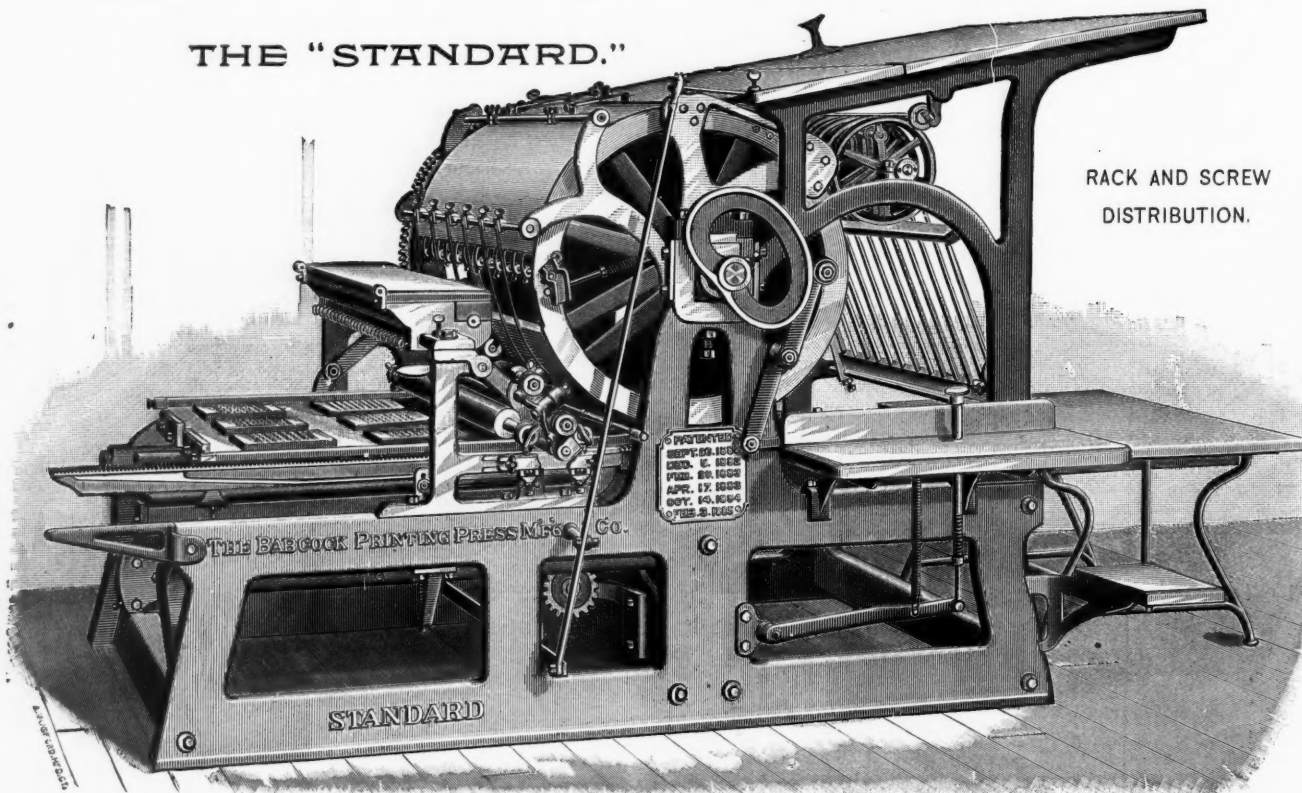
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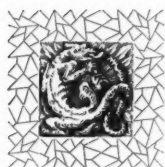
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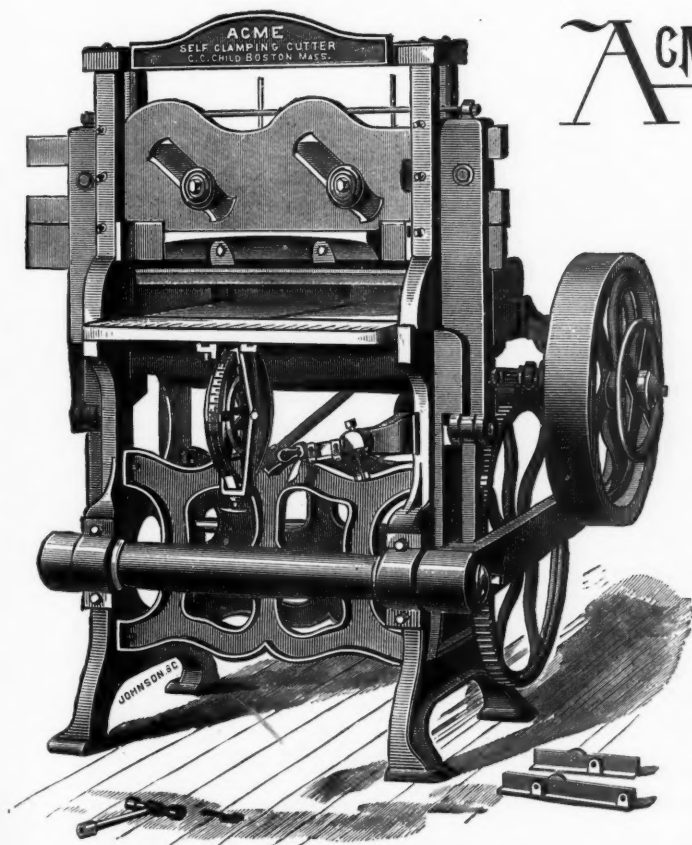
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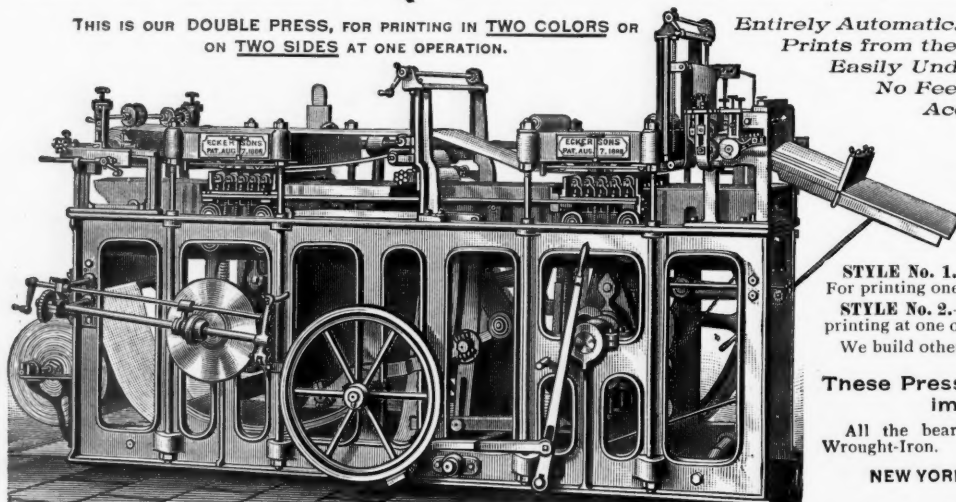
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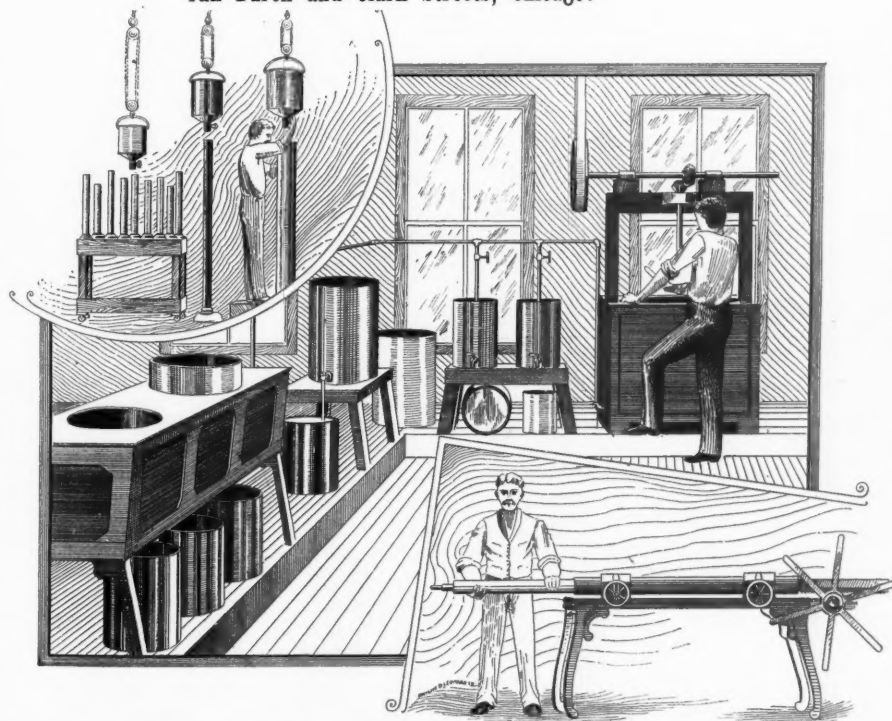
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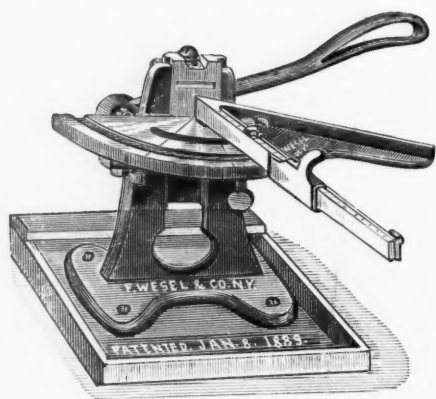
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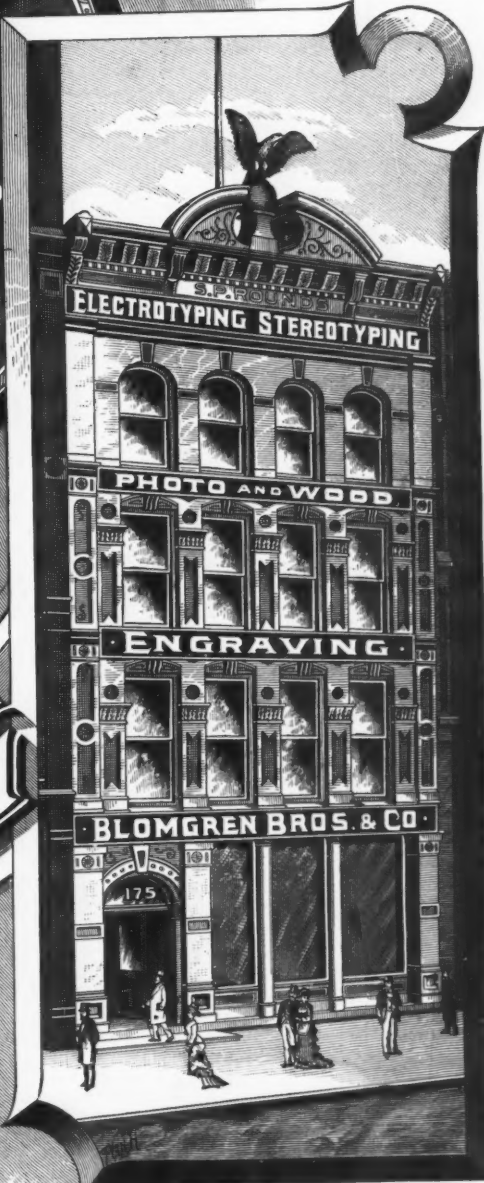


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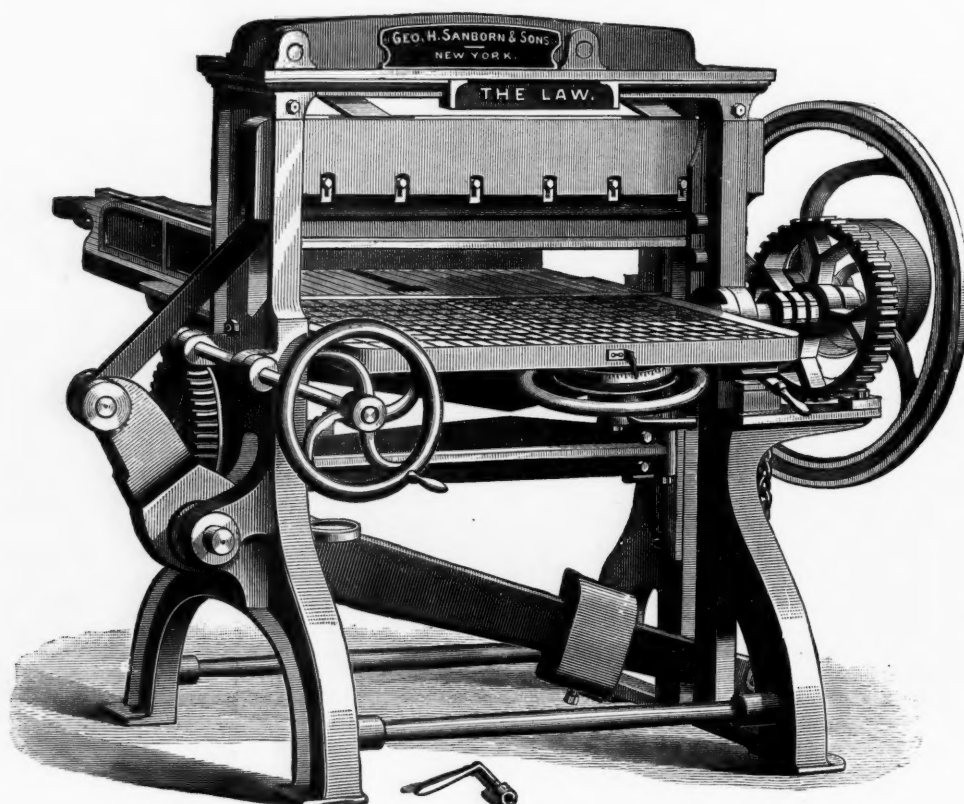


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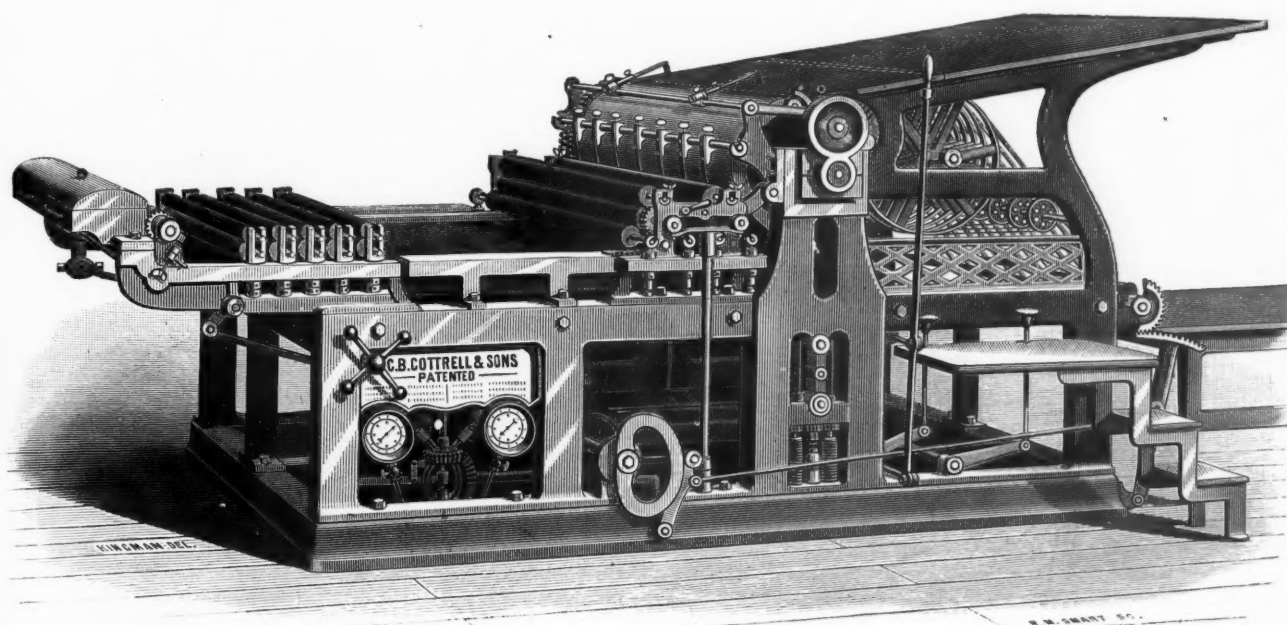


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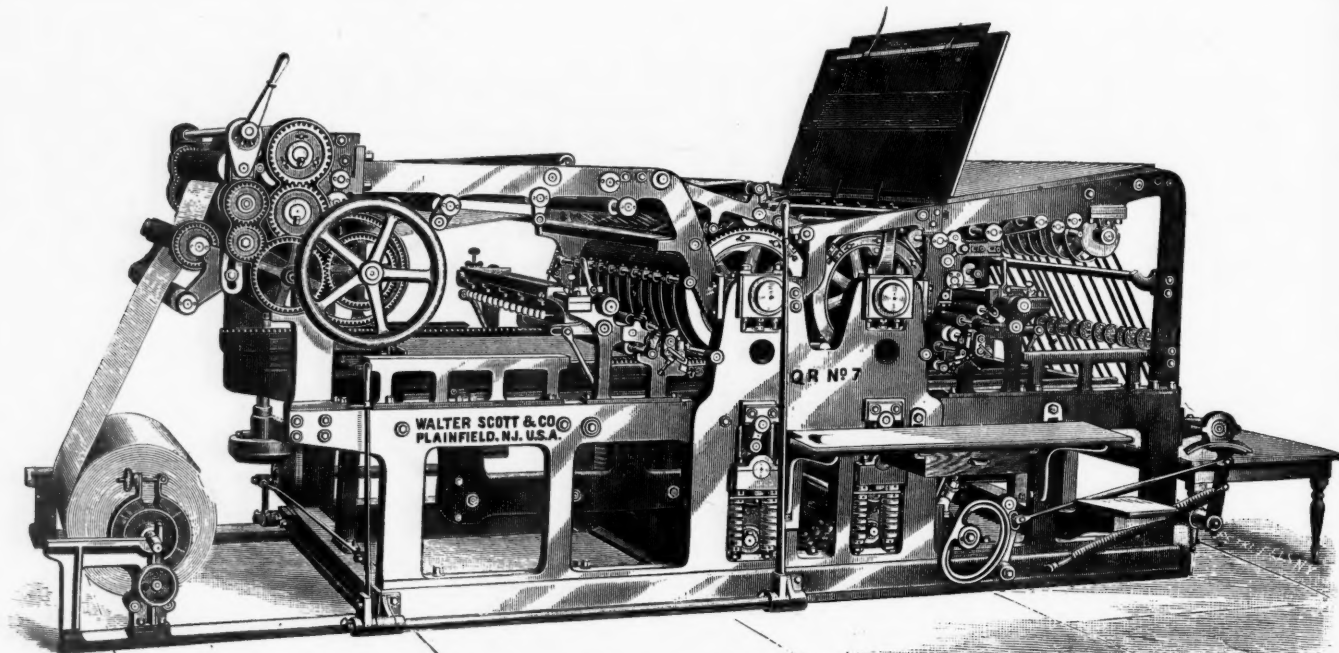
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